The Literary Digest

Vol. XXIX., No. 5. Whole No. 745. NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1904. Price per Copy, 10 CENTS.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY LIBRARY

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Chances of Democratic Victory . . . 125
Portraits: Some of Judge Parker's Political Advisers 126
Political Developments in Cartoon . 126
Russia's Seizures in the Red Sea . . 128
Caricatures of Russian Tactics . . . 128
Mr. Folk's Victory in Missouri . . 129
The United States and the "Maine" Wreck 130
A Bachelor Maid's Indictment of Marriage 130
Release of Mrs Maybrick 131
Topics in Brief 131

LETTERS AND ART:

Six Hundred Years of Petrarch . . 132
Three Phases of Dramatic Criticism . 132
The Preeminent Quality in Tennyson 133
A Hindu Drama in America . . . 134
A Literary Heresy Detected . . . 134
In the Defense of American Literature 135

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Sea as the Mother of All Things 136
An Automatic Route Tracer . . . 136
Tuberculosis in Men and Animals . . 137
War Between Beasts and Men in India 137
Who Discovered the Circulation of the Blood? 138
Underground Freight Traffic . . . 138
The Frontiers of Disease 139
Spontaneous Generation Again . . 139
Science Brevities 139

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

"The New Hell" 140
Tolstoy's Sermon on the War . . . 141
Are We Passing Through a Religious Crisis? 142
A Chinese Critic on the Religions of America 142
A New Movement in the Protestant Church of Germany 143

FOREIGN TOPICS:

England's National Existence and the "Right of Search and Seizure" 144
Portraits: Men of Mark at Mukden . 145
Germany's Awe of Russia 145
The Open Door in the Dardanelles . 146
Cartoons: Impressions of Germany . 146
Belligerent Atrocities 147
Canadian Criticism of American "Insolence" 147
A Famous Russifier Sent to Finland . 148
European Warnings Against the United States 148

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY: 149-50

Reviews of: "The Crossing" (Churchill); "The Society of To-morrow" (De Molinari); "How to Get the Best out of Books" (Le Gallienne); "Memoirs of Henry Villard"; "The Picaroons" (Burgess and Irwin).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 151
Current Events 151
Chess 152

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 44-60 E. 23rd ST., N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TWO CAPTIVATING STORIES
BY
Florence Morse Kingsley

"Miss Kingsley is at her best in bright, gently satirical stories, not too long, like her 'Transfiguration of Miss Philura'; and her new story, ["The Singular Miss Smith,"] which had a successful run in serial form before being put between covers, has some of the qualities that made that a little masterpiece."—*Christian Register*, Boston.

The Transfiguration of Miss Philura

This clever story is based on the theory that every physical need and every desire of the human heart can be claimed and received from the "Encircling Good" by the true believer. 12mo, cloth, dainty binding. Frontispiece. 40 cents, postpaid.

"DAINTY"

"A dainty little story, and quite out of the common. It furnishes an hour's enjoyable reading, and can not fail to move tender feelings as well as to cause smiles."—*Daily Evening Telegraph*, Philadelphia.

"CLEVER"

"You can read it through in half an hour, and then you will want to read it again, because it is such a clever little picture of life from the most modern standpoint."—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

"CHEERY"

"The story is very bright, cheery, and original."—*The Presbyter-Herald*, Cincinnati, O.

"CAPTIVATING"

"It is bright and racy."—*Lutheran Observer*, Philadelphia.
"Very bright and captivating."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Needle's Eye

The hero of this story, born poor, comes into possession of great wealth, and devotes his millions to the good of his less fortunate fellow men. The scenes, many of which are dramatic, alternate between country and city. The situations sparkle with humor and glow with pathos. 12mo, cloth, 386 pages, illustrated, $1.50 postpaid.

STRONG HEART INTEREST

"The story is full of the power and charm of true fiction, having a strong heart interest and a plot of subtle and convincing character. It is finely written, too."—*Philadelphia Item.*

GENUINE HUMAN INTEREST

"It is an interesting and powerful story, full of genuine human interest. In every scene the author is convincing in her fidelity to nature. The novel appeals to the thoughtful and sympathetic mind, and will be read with pleasure and satisfaction."—*The Scotsman.*

PURE AND WHOLESOME

"This is a pure, wholesome story written in a simple style. It is permeated by a noble spirit, and its teachings are the highest."—*The Arena*, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers - New York

Noble Words on Love, Marriage, Maternity, and the Home

Frank heart-to-heart talks to young men and women, wives, husbands, physicians, and others, with wholesome and practical ideals for the integrity and happiness of married life, including plain, straightforward disclosures of marriage perversion and their far-reaching results.

The Ethics of Marriage

By H. S. POMEROY, M.D. The talks are worded in plain language, yet, while the subject is a very delicate one, there is nothing to offend the most sensitive mind if the author's words are received in the same spirit with which they are sent forth.

12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.00

The Churchman, New York: "A book for mothers to put in their daughters' hands."

Chicago Journal: "Almost like a voice from Heaven. Should reach its hundred thousandth edition."

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., 44-60 E. 23d St., N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED IN EVERY SECTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; EDUCATED GENTLEMEN, BROADMINDED AND POSSESSED OF STERLING BUSINESS ABILITY, TO PLACE ON THE "ROLL OF HONOR" THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF LEADING AND PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS (WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF CREED), EMINENT IN CHURCH, STATE, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—FOR THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA (NOW NEARING COMPLETION); UNQUESTIONABLY THE MOST STUPENDOUS LITERARY ENTERPRISE OF ALL AGES, AND DESTINED TO COMPLETE THE WORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE, BEGUN BY THE "MAGNA CHARTA" AND THE "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"; NO LIBRARY WILL BE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO SALARIES OF $2,000 AND UPWARD WILL BE ENGAGED. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING REFERENCES, &C., FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, MR. T. P. COWHEY, 44-60 EAST 23D ST.

Two Ideal Books for Summer Reading
By F. Berkeley Smith

How Paris Amuses Itself

This jolly, handsome book is the very incarnation of that spirit of amusement which reigns supreme in the capital of the world's fun. The author unites the graphic skill of the artist, the infectious enthusiasm of the lover of fun and gaiety, and the intimate personal knowledge of the long-time resident in this great playground of the world. In spirit the reader can visit with a delightful comrade all the nooks of jollity known only to the initiated, and enjoy all the sparkle and glitter of that ever-moving panorama of gaiety.

135 illustrations, six in colors, 16 full-page half-tone inserts, 58 full-page text drawings, 55 half-page and smaller text drawings by the author and several French artists.

"If you wish to thoroughly soak yourself with the concentrated essence of enjoyment, read this book quickly. It is too good to miss."—*Philadelphia Item.*

12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

The Real Latin Quarter

Racy sketches of the life and characters of the famous Bohemia of Paris. So real are its descriptions that the reader feels that he has taken an actual trip through the Quarter, enjoyed the good cheer at Lavenues, listened to the chansons at Marcel Legay's, looked down upon the giddy whirl of the Bal Bullier, peeped into studios, chatted with models, and seen every nook and corner of this celebrated community.

With 100 drawings and camera snapshots by the author, two caricatures in color by the French caricaturist Sancha, and water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith.

"It is like a trip to Paris."—*Charles D. Gibson.*

"You have left nothing undone."—*Frederic Remington.*

12mo, Cloth, 205 Pages. $1.20.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND'S LAST BOOK, A PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

The
Alternate Sex
Or the Female Intellect in Man and the Masculine in Woman

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R.S.L., A.M., Harvard
Member of the American Philosophical Society, etc.; Author of "Kuloskap, the Master, and Other Algonkin Poems and Legends," "Have You a Strong Will?" "The Breitmann Ballads," etc.

The author's theory is that every man has a certain amount of woman in his nature, every woman a certain amount of man in hers, and that mind being thus a double thing, can be productive only in its duality. To quote his own words: "Just in exact proportion to the Feminine remains in Man's structure is there left in him a female mentality, while the converse is true for woman, and this is at the bottom of more in our habits of thought than any metaphysician ever dreamed, and it is destined, when it shall be fully understood, to work wonders in the future."

THE CHAPTERS

I. Absolute Difference of Sex; II. The Origin of Life, or How It Is That "Things" Grow; III. The Origin of Sex; IV. The Female Mind in Man: Its Influence on the Inner Self—Occultism and Spiritualism; V. The Male Intellect in Woman; VI. Dreams, as Influenced by the Opposite Sex in Us, and as Indicating Separate Mental Action; VII. Memory, and Its Relations to the Inner Self; VIII. Hypnotism; IX. Sensivity and Love; X. Of Entering into Harmony and Sympathy with the Inner Mind; XI. Of Mutual Influence; XII. The Immortality of the Soul and the Mind Within in Relation to the Inner Sex; XIII. The Existence of God.

"A CHARMING BOOK"

"It is excellent reading, full of the fruit of keen observation."—*The Evening Sun*, New York.
"A most quaint book is this. It is charming."—*Minneapolis Times.*
"It is a pleasant road along which Mr. Leland takes his readers."—*Philadelphia North American.*
"A book of piquant interest and posthumous value."—*New York Herald.*

12mo, Cloth, 141 Pages. $1.00 *net*; by Mail, $1.08

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

A Novel of Californian Life during the days of the anti-Chinese labor agitation.

The Socialist and the Prince
By Mrs. FREMONT OLDER

Hon. James D. Phelan, Ex-Mayor of San Francisco: "It is a very striking picture, most artistically wrought, of interesting, social and political conditions which existed in San Francisco at one of the most critical periods of its history."

Judge Ward McAllister, San Francisco: "The volume will be read with intense interest, not only by Californians, but by every one everywhere who ever reads English."

Public Ledger, Philadelphia: "Brilliance, dramatic power and startling episode characterize this book."

Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher
12mo, Cloth. Price, $1.50, postpaid
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., N. Y.

A Romance of the Philippines
Daniel Everton
VOLUNTEER-REGULAR
By ISRAEL PUTNAM

A charming story of love and soldier adventure written in a brilliant style and with a plot full of strong situations and vivid contrasts.

Daily Advertiser, Boston: "It is instinct with the dramatic timbre of life. . . . The book has double value as a story and a free sketch of the Philippine Isles to-day."

Illustrations by Sewell Collins. 12mo, Cloth. $1.20 net; by mail, $1.30

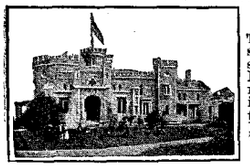
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

Miss C. E. MASON'S SUBURBAN SCHOOL for Girls

THE CASTLE



Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. An ideal school. Advantages of N. Y. city. All departments. Special courses in Art, Music, Literature, Languages, etc. For illustrated circular address,
Miss C. E. MASON, LL.M.

THE THOMPSON-BALDASSERONI

School of Travel

for the superior education of young ladies. Nine months abroad visiting eight countries under university leadership at usual school rates. September sailing, Limited. Catalogue. **Mrs. Walter W. Scott, Sec'y, Dover, N. H.**

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS

We do not attempt to advertise all of the particular advantages of this school. If you wish to learn of them, send for catalogue. Address
Rev. LORIN WEBSTER, M.A., Rector, Plymouth, N. H.

FERRY HALL 35th Year LAKE FOREST

For **YOUNG WOMEN.** Preparatory and College Courses; Music, Art, Domestic Science. Certificate admits to such colleges as **Smith, Vassar,** etc. Beautiful location, home care.
Miss SABRA L. SARGENT, Box 511, Lake Forest, Ill.

The **SCHOOL QUESTION ?**
WE CAN HELP YOU DECIDE IT !
Catalogues and reliable information concerning all schools and colleges furnished without charge.
AMERICAN SCHOOL AND COLLEGE AGENCY,
1824 Fisher Building, - - - Chicago, Ill.

DISCOUNTS ON TUITION

In over 500 Colleges, Military Academies, Schools of Law, Medicine, Business, etc., can be secured through us. $10 to $100 saving. State kind, or particular school desired. Catalogue free. AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL CO., 315 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NEW JERSEY, Bordentown

Bordentown Military Institute

Every influence tends to *start a boy right.* Physically, morally, mentally. Courses prepare for college or business life. Catalogue on request.
Rev. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin. Maj. T. D. LANDON, Commandant.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington.

CHEVY CHASE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

French the language of the house. Woodley Road and Twentieth Street, Washington, D.C. Mlle. L. M. BOULIGNY, Principal.

A NOVEL FOR YOUR VACATION

"*Happily spontaneous.*"

"*A very cleverly written satire.*"

"*Something to take off one's hat to.*"

"*There is no sting in this fun.*"

2d EDITION

The

Little Vanities

of

Mrs. Whittaker

By JOHN STRANGE WINTER

Author of "Booties' Baby," etc.

The latest novel of this most popular novelist has made an immediate hit. Everybody who likes a good love story with a vein of genial satire and comedy should read this book at once.

At all bookstores $1 net; by mail $1.11

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

EDUCATIONAL

JUST WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT THE CORRECT USE OF

PREPOSITIONS
CONJUNCTIONS
RELATIVE PRONOUNS
and ADVERBS

You will find in concise, handy form in the new book just published

Connectives of English Speech

Companion Volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions"

By JAMES C. FERNALD

Editor of "The Students' Standard Dictionary," "English Synonyms and Antonyms," etc.

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decisions as to correct or incorrect usage.

A Practical and Invaluable Guide to Clear and Precise Diction

Springfield Republican: "The topic of connecting words is one of extreme importance in the study of language, and Mr. Fernald's book is decidedly worth while."

Grand Rapids Herald: "The book will receive high appreciation from thoughtful students who seek the most practical help."

Public Opinion, New York: "He points distinctions clearly, shows the common errors, and gives many examples drawn from a great variety of sources."

Washington Evening Star: "The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers."

Philadelphia Public Ledger: "In this valuable manual the reader, the writer, and the teacher will find on the instant an admirable solution for ten thousand difficulties. The arrangement is simplicity itself, and the treatment lucid and convenient."

Chattanooga Sunday Times: "It is written in a clear and pleasing style, and so arranged that but a moment's time is needed to find any one of the hundreds of important though small words which this book discusses."

The Church Review, Hartford: "Its practical reference value is great, and it is a great satisfaction to note the care and attention to detail and fine shades of meaning the author has bestowed upon the words he discusses."

Louisville Courier-Journal: "A work of great practical helpfulness to a large class of people."

Cumberland Presbyterian, Nashville: "This is one of the most useful books for writers, speakers, and all who care for the proper use of language, which has appeared in a long time."

Baltimore Methodist: "It is a book of great value to all who take any interest in correct and elegant language."

Christian Observer, Louisville: "This work is a welcome aid to good writing and good speech. It is worthy the close study of all who would cultivate finished style. Its admirable arrangement and a good index make it easy for reference."

The New York Sun: "His book has some excellent qualities. In the first place, it is absolutely free from dogmatic assertion; in the second place, it contains copious examples from good authors, which should guide aright the person investigating any word, if he is thoroughly conversant with English."

Uniform Style and Binding with "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions."

12mo, Cloth, 334 pages. $1.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

TRAVEL

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND WATER TRIP ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

Steamers
"New York" and "Albany"
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.

Leave New York 8:40 A.M., Albany 8:30 A.M. Sundays excepted.

Afternoon Boat: Steamer "Mary Powell," 3:15 p.m. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday).

"JUST THE RIGHT WORD"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—Pres. Cochran, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions

Over 7,500 classified and discriminated synonyms. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance. By JAS. C. FERNALD, Editor Syn., Ant., and Prep. Department in the Standard Dictionary.

First Satisfactory Attempt

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

12mo, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, $1.50 Net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK

An Important New Book For Physicians, Medical Students and Laymen Who Are Interested in the Latest Scientific Research

Physician vs. Bacteriologist

[By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D.

Translated from the German by Dr. ACHILLES ROSE, New York

The author aims to place medicine on a rational basis whence bacteriological aberrations have been endeavoring to banish it. This book treats on morbid proliferation of specialism in medicine and a one-sided organotherapy; it opposes unjustified and unwarranted claims of the bacteriologist, aiming at tuberculin and the legion of serums.

THE AUTHOR

Rosenbach has published a large number of clinical, experimental, and critical papers on diagnostic, therapeutic, hygienic, and general pathological questions. One of his works, forming part of NOTHNAGEL'S great encyclopedia, has already appeared in English translation. Among the prominent men of the medical profession of to-day Rosenbach is certainly, more than any other, an original thinker, observer, and investigator, who makes no concessions to the extravagant fashions in medicine at the present time.

THE AIM

Since unsubstantiated teaching of bacteriologists has become a matter of common comment in the daily press, and all the world is thus driven to really dangerous BACTERIOPHOBIA, it is certainly opportune to have the views of Rosenbach on such aberrations and on the great problems of medicine of to-day.

NOT A BACKWARD STEP

The reader will see that Rosenbach appreciates fully the value of bacteriology as a biological science, the study of the microscopical world; he is well aware what surprising biological information and what important methods are to be found in the study of bacteriology, but he raises his voice against the unjustified, the unwarranted claims of the bacteriologists, especially of those whom he calls "nothing-but-bacteriologists."

12mo, Cloth, 455 pp. $1.50 *net*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"A Powerful and Fascinating" New Book by Count Leo Tolstoy

"There are power and fascination not to be resisted in this book. It is impossible to read it without having one's views of life, religion, and art widened and elevated."—*Etude.*

What is Art?

Translated from the Original Manuscript with an Introduction by AYLMER MAUDE

Art is a human activity, declares Tolstoy. The object of this activity is to transmit to others feelings the artist has experienced. By certain external signs—movements, lines, colors, sounds or arrangements of words—an artist infects other people so that they share his feelings; thus, "art is a means of union among men, joining them together in the same feelings." Without adequate expression there is no art, for there is no infection, no transference to others of the author's feeling. The test of art is infection. If an author has moved you so that you feel as he felt, if you are so united to him in feeling that it seems to you that he has expressed just what you have long wished to express, the work that has so infected you is a work of art.

A POWERFUL WORK FULL OF GENIUS AND ORIGINALITY

"The powerful personality of the author, the startling originality of his views, grip the reader and carry him, though his deepest convictions be outraged, protesting through the book."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"Full of touches of genius, and well deserves study by every artist in every department of art."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

"A vital summing up of the thought of a great thinker."—*The Herald and Presbyter,* Cincinnati.

"The discussion is bound to shake the whole world to its very center, and to result in a considerable readjustment of theories."—*Pittsburg Times.*

"It is the ablest and most scholarly writing of a great thinker."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

"No recent book on the subject is so novel, so readable, or so questionable."—*New York Times Saturday Review.*

"He mercilessly exposes some of the world's sham ideas as to art."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

"I doubt if he has ever done anything more virile and aggressive than this book. . . . a strong and rugged piece of work."—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

Small 12mo, Cloth, 268 Pages.
80 Cents *net*; by Mail, 88 Cents.

Other Books by Count Leo Tolstoy

TOLSTOY'S COMPLETE WORKS

Translated by LOUISE and AYLMER MAUDE. 26 Octavo Volumes, Photogravure Frontispieces, Ornamental Covers, Gilt Tops, Deckle Edges. Cloth, **$1.50** per volume, postpaid.

"All in all it is excellent; the edition and remarks, and chiefly the translation, and yet more the conscientiousness with which all this has been done."—*Democrat and Chronicle,* Rochester.

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS

Translated by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, Cloth, 372 Pages. **$1.00** postpaid.

"No one will peruse a page without laying down the book a better and a wiser man."—*Dundee Courier.*

ESARHADDON, King of Assyria, and Other Stories

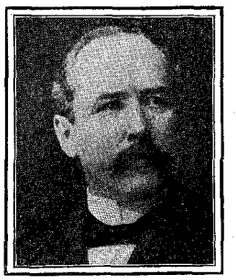
Small 12mo, Ornamental Cover. **40 Cents *net*;** by Mail, **45 Cents.**

"It shows the Russian master at his very best."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

WHAT DID JEFFERSON SAY?

The nation is on the eve of another Presidential campaign in which the utterances, theories, and policies of Thomas Jefferson are sure to form a considerable portion of the battle lines. The utterances of few great statesmen have been more frequently misrepresented than are those of the Sage of Monticello. In this cyclopedia will be found nearly ten thousand extracts from Jefferson's own words classified and covering his theories upon every subject of which he ever gave public expression.



AMMUNITION FOR BOTH PARTIES

"A Jeffersonian Republican"

"I have been studying The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia diligently, and find that I am a Jeffersonian Republican. How any modern Democrat can claim any relationship with Thomas Jefferson is beyond my comprehension, now that I am enabled to know what Jefferson actually believed and thought."—*A. C. Simonton, M.D.,* Roslyn, Wash.

Ready Facts for Democrats

"By the aid of The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia I found a quotation from Jefferson that I used in the notification speech."—*From a letter written at the time of the last campaign of the Hon. William Jennings Bryan.*

Copyright, 1904, by Pach Bros., New York

"A Rich Library of Thought—A Treasure of Great Value"

"This entire volume is a thesaurus of wise utterances. Jefferson's was a philosophic mind, judicial, penetrating, just. Here is a rich library of thought worth reading, studying, and becoming saturated with. The book is a treasure of great value."—*Michigan Christian Advocate,* Detroit.

The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia

Edited by JOHN P. FOLEY

Including the important writings and utterances of Thomas Jefferson, conveniently arranged under topics in alphabetical order and thoroughly indexed. The Cyclopedia contains 9,228 extracts, besides an appendix containing a number of valuable historical documents. The volume also contains ten illustrations, a chronology of Jefferson's life, etc. Each paragraph is numbered and headed with full-face type, and the precise source of the extract is indicated in every case.

"A Model of Selection and Classification—Jefferson's Noblest Thoughts, Most Convincing Arguments."

"An invaluable work to the student and general reader. If restricted to but one book besides the Bible and Shakespeare I would make choice of this."—*J. Stoddard Johnston, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"The cyclopedia is a model of selection and classification, and can be heartily commended. His noblest thoughts and most convincing arguments will be found in this volume."—*The Sun,* Baltimore.

"An invaluable guide to the voter, and if read carefully there will be procured a knowledge far superior to what may be obtained through controversy."—*Financial Bulletin,* Philadelphia.

"Altogether it is such a presentation of the thoughts of Jefferson as we remember to have been equaled in the case of no other person outside of sacred history."—*The Buffalo Express.*

"The Cyclopedia could not have been more timely"—*Bookseller, Newsdealer and Stationer,* New York.

"A complete and very valuable arrangement of Jeffersonian doctrine arranged so as to make it extremely convenient for consultation."—*Commercial Advertiser,* New York.

"'The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia' will prove acceptable to students of social philosophy and politics."—*The New York Herald.*

With ten illustrations. The frontispiece is a photogravure from the portrait of Jefferson painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1800. There is also a photogravure of Monticello, Jefferson's home, besides 8 wood-engraved half-tones from celebrated portraits and statues of Jefferson. Large 8vo, 1,031 pages. Durable Cloth.

SPECIAL 1904 CAMPAIGN OFFER

No Money Required Now

In order that LITERARY DIGEST readers may provide themselves with this useful and valuable book before the actual beginning of the coming political battle, we have arranged a special 1904 Campaign Offer. All that is necessary is that you shall sign and return the Inspection Coupon below. Mail it to us, and upon receipt we will promptly send you a copy of the Cyclopedia, carriage prepaid. Examine every feature of the work at your leisure for five days, and if satisfactory you may pay the price for it, $7.50, on the little easy-payment plan of $1 down, and the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $2 each until settled in full. If the work does not prove satisfactory to you for any reason, you may return it at our expense, and the examination will have cost you nothing whatever.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs.
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen: I accept your special offer of The Jeffersonian Cyclopedia to LITERARY DIGEST readers for $7.50, and agree to send you $1 within five days of receipt of the work as the first payment for the same. I agree to remit the balance of the price in monthly instalments of $2 each until settled in full. It is understood that, if for any reason, I consider the work unsatisfactory, I may return it to you within five days of receipt.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

L. D. 7-20-04.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXIX., NO. 5 NEW YORK, JULY 30, 1904 WHOLE NUMBER, 745

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

NEW LOCATION.

Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

VACATION NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desiring to receive THE LITERARY DIGEST at their vacation addresses will oblige us and save themselves annoyance by complying very carefully with the suggestion made in the third paragraph above concerning "post-office address." Send notice at least two weeks in advance, stating the date when the change is to go into effect. Similar notice should be given when subscribers are returning to their permanent addresses.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

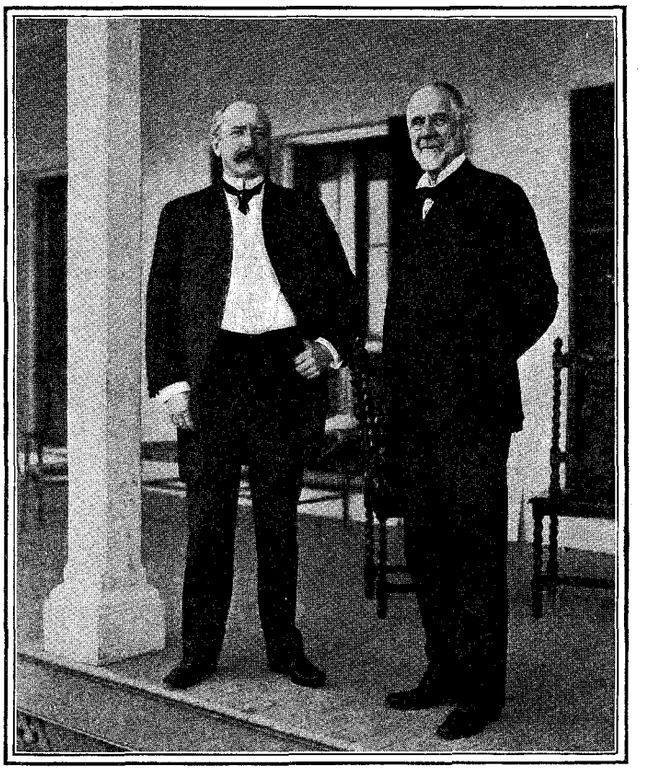
CHANCES OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND declares in his new manifesto that "the national Democracy enters upon the campaign not in gloom and fear, but in hope and confidence." The attitude of the Democratic papers all over the country seems to emphasize this statement. In the opinion of the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), "the Democratic party has not gone into a campaign since the Civil War with such chances for success." The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) says: "The convention of 1904 marked the end of an era—an era of discord, distress, and failure. But, what is better, it marked the beginning of a new era of reconciliation and triumph." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) thus compares the opening of the present campaign with that of the campaigns of four and eight years ago:

"Then the party was hopelessly divided. Now it is hopefully united. Then certain defeat awaited it. Now there is a good fighting chance to win. Then New York was certain to go against the Democratic ticket by a tremendous majority. Now it is sure to vote for Judge Parker.

"We need not look very far nor very deep to find the reasons for this change. The Democratic party has simply regained its senses and become again Democratic. The Populistic alliance is abandoned. The free-silver delusion has disappeared. In all the land there is not one voice—not even Mr. Bryan's—that is advocating free coinage. The party, in a word, has become what Senator Platt perceived that it was becoming last winter—'sane and dangerous'—that is, dangerous to Republican supremacy because sane in its policy, purposes, and candidates."

Under the apportionment act of 1900 the total number of votes in the electoral college this year is 476. Of this number 239 are a majority. The thirteen States of the so-called "solid South" (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia), cast 151 electoral votes, and are generally conceded to the Democratic party. It is evident, therefore, that the



Copyright 1904, by James Suydam.

JUDGE PARKER AND EX-SENATOR DAVIS AT ESOPUS.

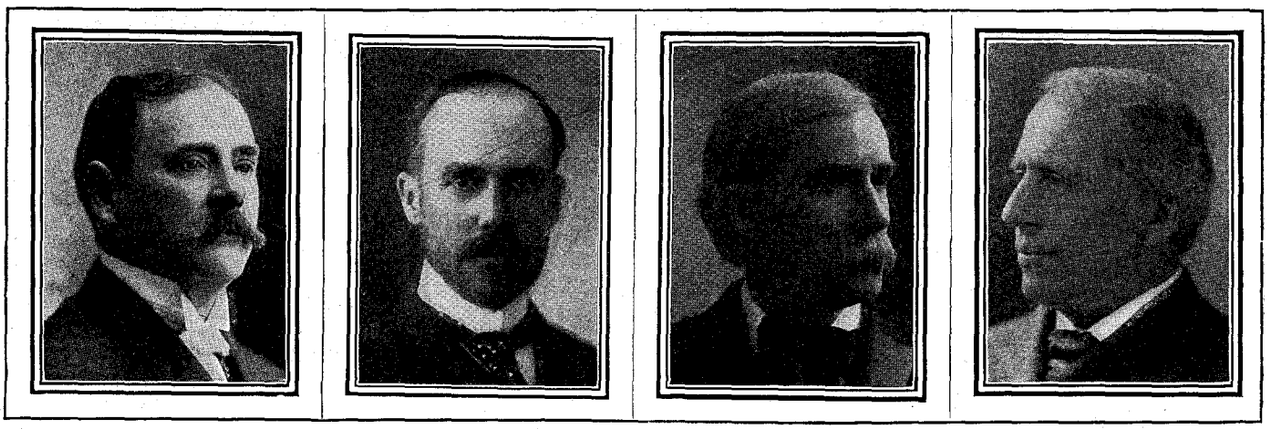
Democrats must get 88 electoral votes outside of the Southern States named, in order to win.

On the basis of these figures, papers of every political hue are endeavoring to forecast election results. The Houston *Post* (Dem.) prophesies "overwhelming victory" for the Democrats:

"All the former Democrats will be found in their old places at the party councils, and States once surely Democratic, like West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, may be depended upon to resume their positions in the old solid South. We shall begin the campaign, then, with a certainty of these States:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	8
Mississippi	10
North Carolina	12
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
West Virginia	7
Delaware	3
Missouri	18
Total	169

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



NORMAN E. MACK,
Democratic National Committeeman from New York State.

DANIEL J. CAMPAU,
Democratic National Committeeman from Michigan.

COL. JAMES M. GUFFEY,
Democratic National Committeeman from Pennsylvania.

SENATOR GORMAN,
Of Maryland.

SOME OF JUDGE

"There will be just 70 electoral votes lacking to complete the necessary 239. Admittedly New York is essential, and her 39 votes will reduce the necessary number to 31.

"The State of Wisconsin with 13, Indiana's 15, New Jersey's 12, Connecticut's 7, Nevada's 3, Colorado's 5, Utah's 3, Idaho's 3, Montana's 3, and Rhode Island's 4 offer splendid possibilities.

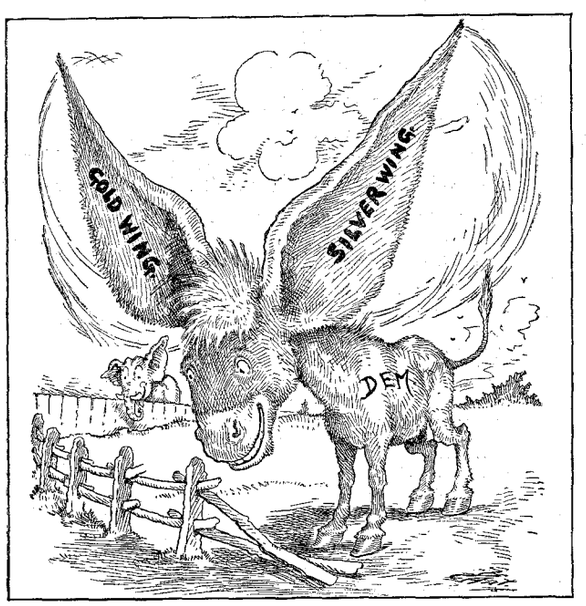
"Long before the campaign has reached its climax the Republicans will be deeply impressed with their difficulties. They will try to buy the election, but we have reason to feel hopeful that this year few voters will sell."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) makes this calculation:

"In the following table we give a list of all the votes that were cast for Mr. Cleveland in 1892 from States that in 1900 cast their electoral votes for Mr. McKinley, together with the number of electoral votes which these States will have this year. In Michigan, North Dakota, and Ohio Mr. Cleveland received only a part of the electoral votes, and we put the same number in the third column to show how many adverse votes must be overcome:

Votes 1892.	States.	Votes 1904
8	California	10
6	Connecticut	6
3	Delaware	3
24	Illinois	27
15	Indiana	15
8	Maryland	8
5	Michigan	5
10	New Jersey	12
36	New York	39
1	North Dakota	1
1	Ohio	1
6	West Virginia	7
12	Wisconsin	13
135		147

"The States that voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1892—again counting in the seven votes he received where the vote was divided—have this year in the electoral college 301 votes. If we deduct from these the 147 votes which will be cast this year by the States which changed to McKinley in 1900, we have 154 votes on which the Democrats can rely if there is no change from 1900. There are needed in all 239 votes to elect a candidate. That requires, therefore, that 85 votes shall be won from States that voted for McKinley in 1900. It is obvious that the Democrats can not win at all unless they carry the State of New York, and their candidate was named on the assumption that he is strong enough for that. West Virginia is equally sure for the ticket on which Senator Davis has the second place, and Maryland and Delaware may be counted on to go with West Virginia. Here, then, is the



THE PLEASED DEMOCRACY.

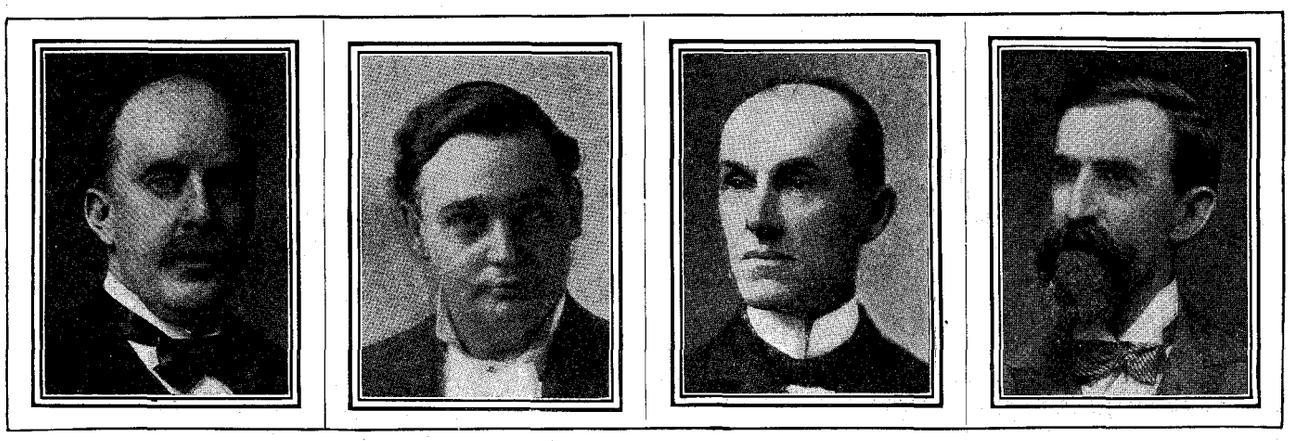
THE DONKEY; "Say, but this is fine! That's the first time I've been able to make those two wings work together in ten years."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

COMING TO.

G. O. P.: "I can't just recollect what I was doing before it happened."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



JOHN R. MCLEAN, Editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. | SENATOR BAILEY, Of Texas. | SENATOR MCCARREN, Of Brooklyn. | JOHN W. KERN, Of Indiana.

PARKER'S POLITICAL ADVISERS.

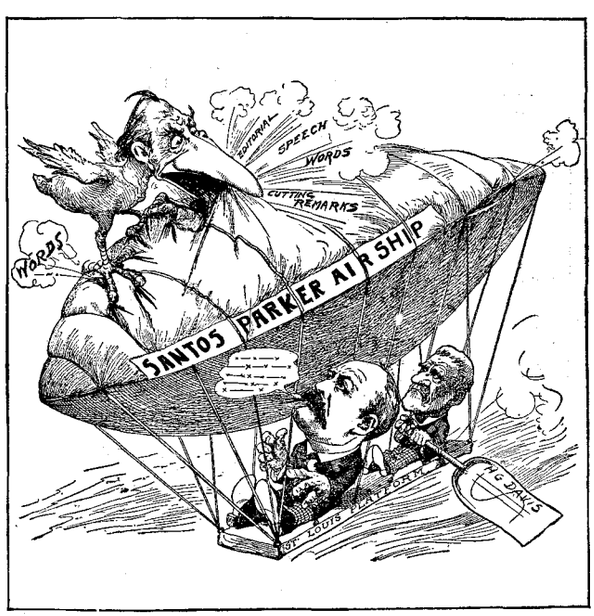
nucleus from which all calculations must be made: New York 39 votes, West Virginia 7, Maryland 8, and Delaware 3, making a total of 57 votes. If these votes can be gained, there remain 28 votes to be secured to accomplish a Democratic success. Indiana, with 15 votes, and Wisconsin with 13, would supply them. Illinois, with 27 votes, or Indiana with 15 votes, and New Jersey with 12, would come within one of the goal. California with 10 votes, New Jersey with 12, and Connecticut with 6 votes would furnish the 28 required."

Republican papers, however, such as the San Francisco *Chronicle*, pronounce the Democratic campaign "hopeless"; and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "The present outlook is that the Republicans will hold all the States they carried in 1900 except Maryland, which is likely to go to Parker, and in addition the Republicans expect to carry the four Western States which in 1900 went to Bryan."

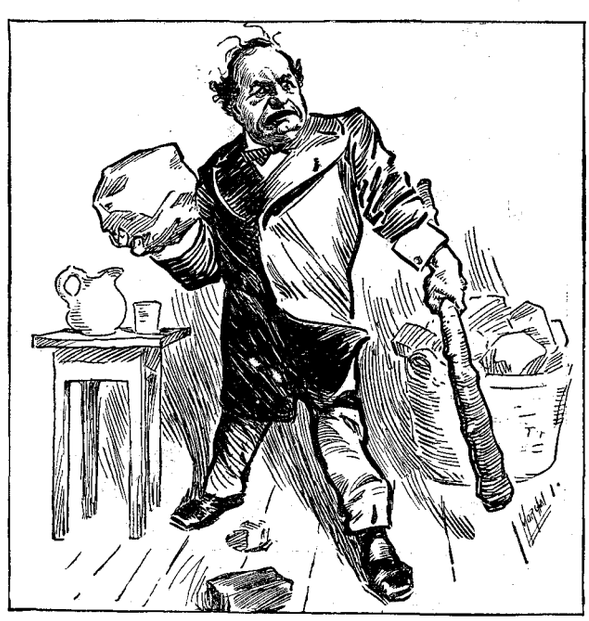
A significant feature of the political situation, and one that considerably enhances the prestige of the Democratic ticket, is found in the attitude of a majority of the independent papers. In Greater New York alone, the *Herald*, *Times*, *World*, *Evening Post*, and Brooklyn *Eagle* are all favorable to the candidacy of Judge Parker, tho they all supported McKinley four years ago. The Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Herald*, Hartford *Times*, Washington *Post*, and Baltimore *News*, while unwilling to pledge their support to either of the Presidential nominees, are very friendly to Judge Parker. The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which is owned in part by Senator Fairbanks, and is regarded as his personal organ, comments:

"Beginning with the 208 votes of New York and the South, the Democrats could win by carrying in addition thereto New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, with a combined vote of 34. This would give them 242 votes, or three to spare. It may fairly be argued that the same causes which are counted on to give New York to Parker would also operate in New Jersey and Connecticut, and doubtless they would to some extent.

"But what of Indiana? That, too, has usually gone with the three doubtful States of the East. Will it do so this year? Our judgment is that this State is surer than either of the other three for the Roosevelt ticket. Mr. Roosevelt has made enemies in Indiana, but there is little of that determined opposition to him among Republicans here that there is in the East. And the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks will undoubtedly strengthen the ticket. At the same time the State may be uncomfortably close for the Republicans. The gold Democratic leaders have always figured that there were at least 25,000 of their way of thinking that voted for McKinley or Palmer in 1896, when the Republican plurality was only 18,000. Four years later that plurality rose to 26,000. Probably most of the gold Democrats will be back in line this fall. If Parker gets the gold Democratic vote and retains all the Bryan



ANOTHER AIRSHIP LOST.
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



MR. BRYAN SUPPORTS THE TICKET—WITH A CLUB.
—Morgan in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

vote, the State will be at least doubtful, and the result will be determined by the new voters, and the independent voters.

"But leaving out Indiana, the Democrats have a possible chance in Wisconsin, which has thirteen votes. With Wisconsin they would have 240 votes, which would carry them through, with one to spare. And the strife in that State between the Republican factions certainly makes it attractive fighting ground for the Democrats. So there seem to be many possibilities—but thus far they are only possibilities. We look for a good hard fight on straight party lines, with the result somewhat doubtful, tho with chances greatly and decidedly favoring the Republicans. But the Democrats are not, as they were four and eight years ago, beaten in advance."

Mr. Cleveland's latest message to the Democratic party appears in *Collier's Weekly* (July 23). The ex-President appeals to his fellow Democrats to "calmly survey the situation as it appears since the dust and swelter of convention controversy have passed away." He continues:

"Such a survey is full of congratulation and hope. In the first place, it creates the assurance that the national Democracy as an organization has been freed from the financial delusions that have made it weak, and has entered upon a period of old-time vigor and strength. . . . Herein is found abundantly sufficient cause for gratitude and congratulation on the part of all those who love true Democracy. I want to go further than this, and to express a reverent belief that certain convention occurrences, apparently untoward, have worked together for Democracy's good, and that a happy outcome has been reached through a leading wiser and more certain than the wit of man could have devised. Senator Tillman and I have occasionally differed; but I hope he will take no offense if I applaud and give hearty concurrence to his expression of the belief that 'Providence has taken kindly hold on our affairs.'"

RUSSIA'S SEIZURES IN THE RED SEA.

A STATE of international tension which led to the despatch of British war-vessels to Alexandria and the Red Sea, and at one time threatened to embroil three of the leading nations of Europe, was precipitated last week by the action of Russian cruisers in "holding up" English and German merchantmen in the Red Sea. It has been relieved only by Russia's promise to refrain from further interference with foreign shipping. In England, the country chiefly affected by the Russian seizures, the emergency was declared by the governmental organ, the London *Daily Telegraph*, to be "in some respects the most critical that has marked our [British] relations with Russia in the last twenty years"; while German papers agree in severely censuring Russia's "recklessness," and the Berlin *Post*, evidently inspired by the Foreign Office, thinks that "the whole proceeding signifies either gross disrespect for foreign neutral states, which can be bitterly avenged, or an incomprehensible failure to give clear and specific directions to the Russian captains of the Red Sea cruisers, impossible outside of Russia."

The series of events leading up to this crisis is described in press despatches as follows:

Three Russian vessels—two of them the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg*, known as auxiliary cruisers belonging to the so-called "volunteer" fleet, and the third, the *Chernomoretz*, a guardship belonging to the regular Black Sea fleet—were recently permitted by the Turkish Government to pass through the Bosphorus from the Black Sea.

The two former ships are said to have been unarmed during the passage through the straits, but to have received their armaments later. They are now cruising in the Red Sea, where they have intercepted, searched, and, in some cases seized outright, merchantmen belonging to England and Germany. On July 15 the *St. Petersburg* stopped the British steamer *Waipara*, but permitted her to proceed, at the end of four hours, after receiving a guaranty that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board. On the same day the *Smolensk* seized a number of mail-bags carried by the German steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, of the North German Lloyd Company. Later the British steamer *Malacca* was intercepted and held up, on the ground that she contained contraband goods. The last-named vessel, a Peninsular and Oriental steamer bound for Yokohama, was manned by a prize crew and detained at Port Said, but, under strong pressure of British protest, was finally taken to Algiers for formal liberation. On July 22, the German steamer *Scandia*, of the East Indian service of the Hamburg-American Line, was seized and held for two days before release. Finally, the British steamer *Ardova*, bound from New York to Manila, was captured by the *Smolensk*, and taken to Suez.

American press comment elicited by the Red Sea seizures makes it clear that Russia's course has intensified adverse public feeling on this side of the Atlantic. "This sudden and questionable activity of the Russians in the path of neutral commerce," says the Phila-

JOHN BULL—"It's a blooming outrage! First he goes through the Dardanelles, and then he goes through me."
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

ROUGH ON CORNS.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

CARICATURES OF RUSS'AN TACTICS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

delphia *Public Ledger*, "is at once so useless and so irritating that the purpose of it is perplexing." The New York *Press* thinks that "the two ships policing the Red Sea passed the Bosphorus by a shameless trick, and have, in reality, no right or standing as men-of-war." The Pittsburg *Gazette* comments:

"The status of these Russian vessels is of a very dubious character. They are primarily merchant vessels and passed through the Dardanelles as such, the passage of armed vessels being prohibited. After getting through they were transformed into ships of war, and are now operating as such. If such transactions are carried on with the consent of Turkey, she is acting as an ally of Russia, a circumstance which would entitle Japan to call for the aid of England under the treaty provision which binds each power to come to the aid of the other if assailed by more than one Power. If the passage is accomplished by an act of fraud in violation of treaty engagements, an affront is put upon all the European Powers who are parties to the closure of the Dardanelles to the passage of ships of war."

The Washington *Post*, however, says:

"It is a most absurd pretension in English quarters that the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea are pirates, and that the officers and crews on capture by a British battle-ship could and should be hanged at the yardarm. There is a pronounced air of bravado in all this. Russia being at a disadvantage, warring with Japan, furnishes an opportunity, tho there may be no occasion, to have vented upon her the smoldering ill-will and accumulated animosity of many years in British hearts. Now the key to the whole Black Sea question is found in the guaranty of Turkey's integrity against encroachments by Russia. A tenderness for Turkey, as every schoolboy knows, however, veiled and veils a determination on the part of England to sequester Russia's naval force within the Black Sea, and to deny that country the use of the Mediterranean as a highway for armed vessels. Yet every treaty that concerned the use of the Dardanelles had as its affected basis the protection of Turkey. This was so much so that in both the treaty of Paris and that of London the right was reserved for the Sultan to consent to the use of the straits by armed vessels of any nation when he deemed it necessary to guard thus his empire. England had not dared to assert that the use of the straits by Russia with Turkey's consent would be deemed a ground upon which to declare war. She can as little now advance the claim that Russia has been guilty of a breach of international law. The rules established to regulate the use of the straits being avowedly to save Turkey, Turkey consents to the passage outward of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. For England to contend this is a crime is to boldly proclaim her determination forever to consider the Mediterranean a closed sea to Russia, regardless of Turkey's interest or wishes."

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

"Before this war is over, two chapters in current international law are certain to have a summary revision. The right of search, seizure, and confiscation for carrying contraband of war is certain to be modified. England herself, after this period of protest, must take a different view of this right. Russia is equally certain to insist on larger rights in the Dardanelles. The prohibition against the size of its fleet in the Black Sea was modified by the London convention more than thirty years ago. The prohibition against the egress or the ingress of war vessels through this strait can not much longer be maintained.

"For a century the United States has steadfastly insisted on the extension and application of two primary principles in international law. One is the free navigation of all arms and straits of the sea. This would free the Dardanelles for Russia. The other is the protection of neutral vessels from either search or seizure, save in the presence of a blockade. English readiness to accept this doctrine is certain to be increased by the experience of the past fortnight.

"But whatever be the final outcome, the world's peace has been preserved by the forbearance of the Russian and British governments. As for the English press, often extolled as a model of restraint, the language and attitude of its most conservative papers have been more inflammatory than that of our own under the destruction of the *Maine*, an occurrence infinitely more irritating than the seizure of the *Malacca*."

MR. FOLK'S VICTORY IN MISSOURI.

THE nomination of Joseph W. Folk, the young circuit attorney of St. Louis, to be governor of Missouri, is hailed as a triumph for honesty in public affairs and an event of national importance. "So signal a victory," declares the New York *Sun* (Rep.), "has a range and significance that extend far beyond Missouri; everywhere Democrats will be encouraged and independents attracted by this new evidence of the rejection by the Democratic party of its baser elements." When Mr. Folk started his campaign for the Democratic nomination for governor, the Democratic State "machine" set to work to crush him. By a direct appeal to the people against political corruption, he gained the public sympathy, and fully two months previous to the State convention his leading opponents acknowledged their defeat. He was nominated by a vote of 549 to 160, and his election is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Copyright by J. C. Strauss, St. Louis.

JOSEPH W. FOLK,
Nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Missouri, on an anti-corruption platform.

The platform adopted by the convention strongly declares against political corruption. After stating that there is no room in the Democratic party for boodlers, it goes on to say:

"We favor the passage of laws making null and void all franchises obtained by bribery. We believe the statute of limitations in bribery cases should be made five years.

"We demand the prompt investigation of all rumors of bribery and the prosecution of offenders, no matter to what political party they claim to belong.

"We believe a statute should be enacted authorizing the governor through the attorney-general to take charge of any grand jury in the State for the purpose of investigating corruption or any violation of the laws.

"We favor the passage of laws making professional lobbying in the legislature a felony.

"We pledge the governor elected on our ticket to protect all interests from sandbag measures, to see that equal and exact justice is done to all and special privileges are given to none."

The ticket named is considered a straight Folk ticket with two exceptions: Samuel B. Cook, nominated for Secretary of State, and Albert O. Allen, nominated for Auditor of State. The nomination of these two men is regarded as a partial victory of the anti-Folk forces. Mr. Cook was implicated in the boodle cases. As for Mr. Allen, the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) says that he "is not connected with the history of any wrongdoing, but his candidacy has all through been part and parcel of the desperate efforts to break down the reputation of Mr. Folk. Allen's success would be a blow at the strength of the next governor's administration." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) says of the work of the convention:

"It is evident from the fine temper displayed at the Jefferson City convention that Missouri Democrats are alive to the fact that they are making party history as well as State history. Through the courage of a Democratic official the party was given an opportunity to place itself upon one side or the other of the question of public honesty. It chose the side of honor and ranged itself in support of the man whose record has placed him before the world

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as the epitome of the struggle for good government in the fifth greatest State of the American Union. In its action the Democracy of Missouri has done more to prove its virility and its right to control the affairs of a great commonwealth than in all that it has done before—creditable as many of its acts have been."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE "MAINE" WRECK.

AN interesting discussion is now taking place over the disposition and ownership of the wreck of the battleship *Maine*, which has lain in the mud of the harbor of Havana since the explosion on February 15, 1898. The Cuban Government makes no claim of ownership, but has determined to clear the harbor of the obstruction, and recently gave a contract for this work to Mr. R. H. Sewall, of New Orleans. Before starting on the work, Mr. Sewall desired to know who owns the wreck, or who may claim interest in it when raised. The subject was referred to the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who replied, reaffirming a previous decision of the Navy Department made public on July 1, 1902:

"'The disposition of the public property of the United States rests with Congress, and this department would not undertake to give an acquittance or relinquishment of any rights of the United States in the wreck of the *Maine* for the obvious reason that Congress might thereafter, at any time, by enactment, direct that a different disposition thereof be made.'"

This subject has now become a live topic in the newspapers, and has led to a reopening of the old discussion as to whether the *Maine* was blown up from the inside or from the outside. Some of the papers criticise the Government for its stand in the matter, and go so far as to suspect that it does not want the real facts to be known. The New York *World* declares: "There is no public sentiment demanding that Cuba shall be restrained from taking her own way to clear her own waters of a derelict remaining there through our neglect. But there is a very decided sentiment against any policy which can be represented as an admission that there is something about that wreck which we desire to conceal." The Springfield *Republican* also remarks:

"This nation can not afford to seem to be afraid of the truth in this matter; and beyond this is to be considered the reasonable wish of the Cuban Government that the obstruction to navigation be removed. If the Navy Department will not give consent and Cuba will not act otherwise, Congress at the next session should take action."

The New York *Times* makes these observations:

"The Navy Department officials are right in declaring themselves without authority of law for following the course suggested [*i.e.*, relinquishing property rights in the wreck]; but it is as easy to regard the *Maine* as an obstruction to navigation as to consider her a certain quantity of salable junk, and, so regarded, our right to her disappears and, possibly, a moral obligation appears. The *Maine* is worth raising only to the Cubans, and to them not for what she will bring, tho that will help pay expenses, but because she is a nuisance and a danger to shipping. Surely it is within the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, even if it is not within that of his subordinates, to take this alternative view of the case and to give the Cubans the assurance they ask."

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* suggests that Cuba go ahead and raise the wreck:

"The contractor, who expects to be compensated for the labor of raising the hulk by the sale of the material, may rightly wish to be assured that nobody will make claim to the property. This assurance is not necessary. The property has been abandoned by its owner, and the Navy Department has no more authority to claim it than to release it. We no longer care to 'remember the *Maine*.' The easiest way is for Cuba to go ahead and clear away the wreck, asking no questions."

A BACHELOR MAID'S INDICTMENT OF MARRIAGE.

WITH a view to ascertaining the cause of the apparent reluctance on the part of a growing number of "intelligent and cultured" women to enter the matrimonial state, the New York *Independent* recently invited "an attractive and able young professor in one of our universities" to express her views on the subject. The resulting article, which appears under the caption, "Why I do not Marry, by a Bachelor Maid," has stirred up considerable comment, and is believed to be a sincere exposition of opinions and feelings held by many others than the writer. We quote the following characteristic paragraphs:

"MARION HARLAND,"
(Mary Virginia Terhune),
Who defends the marriage institution against the attacks of "A Bachelor Maid."

"The bald truth is that nearly every quality commonly recommended for cultivation by the ideal wife is one that I lack—and do not wish to possess! I am not attracted by the triumphs of that art which manages a husband and yet leaves him in the unshaken conviction that he is managing you; I do not thrill with tender delight at the thought of 'being taken care of'; I even lack that traditional instinct universally declared to be as essential a part of woman as any of her physical organs—the imperative need of a husband of such superior intelligence that he may be 'looked up to.' It is altogether heterodox, I know, but, honestly, if one of us has got to be a fool, I should enjoy a great deal more complacency in feeling that my husband was that one."

"The married life of which I have permitted myself to dream contains a husband who may be an intellectual companion, who may be willing—even proud—to give me encouragement and inspiration to develop in my chosen field of work, as I, in turn, would offer appreciative sympathy to him in his; what my various lovers have desired in me is, as it appears, a mother for their children."

"I am not prepared to say that I absolutely refuse to accept the charge of motherhood, but I do refuse—and I have no words to express the loathing with which I regard the idea—to be looked upon as a mere means of swelling the census report. Stripped of its fine language, that is what all this prating of the beauty of large families amounts to. I do not believe that there is, or ever has been, a large family which resulted from anything so high-minded as the deliberate desire of *both* parents to rear good citizens for the state."

"If I may have children decently—which is to say, if *I* may have the right to decide when and in what numbers they may come—I may perhaps as a married woman feel that they more than repay

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the suffering attendant upon motherhood, since under those conditions that suffering will not be sharpened by loss of my self-respect. But if, on the other hand, I should still feel as I am inclined to now, that I am one of that class of women who can do more for the world, and have their own lives more complete, by following a career which does not admit of the restrictions of motherhood, I shall expect the right man to acquiesce in my views, no matter what may be the criticism of a clamorous public. And he will, if he be, indeed, 'right.' But I do not count much upon finding him, because I seem to have looked over the assortment pretty thoroughly already."

The well-known authoress, "Marion Harland" (Mrs. Terhune), was deputed by *The Independent* to answer this rather formidable indictment of the marriage institution. She says: "'A Bachelor Maid' is of the Mother Sex. Her theory is her bantling, and runs away sometimes with sober reason." Mrs. Terhune continues:

"As a woman who loves and champions her sex, and who has lived a long time in a world which is as yet new to our frank and able 'Bachelor Maid,' I deny emphatically that brutality, lust, and barbarous selfishness on the part of men are the rule in communities composed of reputable, English-speaking people who send their daughters as well as their sons to college, and are themselves law-abiding, God-fearing citizens."

The writer proceeds to cite "a long line of married lovers—wedded in mind and in heart—who have wrought together to make the world better and happier":

"The William Howitts, the S. C. Halls, the David Garricks, Sir Charles James Napier and his accomplished consort and literary collaborator, Chevalier Bunsen, erudite to a marvel, encouraged and aided in his almost unparalleled literary career by the woman he adored and to whom he paid the tribute in dying, 'In thy eyes, dear wife, I have seen the Eternal'; the Robert Brownings, George Henry Lewes and 'George Eliot'; in our own country Dr. Stowe and Harriet Beecher, his wife; Dr. Howe and Julia Ward, his wife. Time would fail me were I to attempt a list of those whom the age delights to honor. I would not dare essay to catalogue the vaster number of wedded worthies whose fame has never gone beyond the circumscribed areas glorified by their indwelling and joint labors. We have all read and admired Dr. Holmes' beautiful figure of the great vessel moving majestically out of the harbor, impelled and guided by the gallant little tug which has locked arms with it. In this connection I may observe that one of the choicest autograph letters in my possession is from the genial 'Autocrat,' in which he says, apropos of a book he had done me the honor to read and to like: 'I ought to know something of the worth of "Eve's Daughters," having lived with one of the best of them for forty years.'"

The argument is summed up in this paragraph:

"No amount of higher education will shake, much less reverse, the heaven-ordained law of the gravitation of man to woman and woman to man in the relation which brings more joy and more of joy's dark relative minor, sorrow, into the solemn *opus* we call human life than all other influences combined. If it be a pious platitude to link the names of home and heaven and to talk reverently of the glory of motherhood, the platitude has a sublime precedent. The communion of saints is the great family on earth and in heaven; when the All-Father would let us into fullest comprehension of his love, he likens it to the mother's devotion to her offspring."

RELEASE OF MRS. MAYBRICK.

THE final release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick from English custody, and her departure to France, have served to renew public interest in a case that stirred two continents fifteen years ago and has proved a fruitful source of controversy ever since. Mrs. Maybrick, as will be recalled, was convicted of poisoning her husband with arsenic, and was sentenced to death. Her friends succeeded, however, in having the death sentence commuted to penal servitude for life, and have now obtained her freedom. "Perhaps no case is on record," says the Baltimore *American*, "in which friends so obstinately fought in the face of the greatest discouragement for the release of a prisoner and succeeded in arousing so great a public sentiment that it became international in its character." The same paper says further:

"The case is an excellent illustration of the tenacity of British judicial proceedings. The most powerful influences were brought to bear, and even this Government, through its official head, interceded for the American woman languishing through a life sentence in a British prison. But not even the friendship between the two nations and the desire of the British Government to oblige this one could overcome the potent opposition, tho less on the surface than the endeavors in Mrs. Maybrick's behalf."

The New York *Times* thinks it will be admitted that Mrs. Maybrick was "convicted on insufficient evidence," and points out that "there has always existed in the minds of bench and bar the knowledge of grounds of reasonable doubt which in this country would have given the prisoner a new trial without delay." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* comments:

"There is no doubt at all that the prosecution made out a damaging case against Mrs. Maybrick, and it is only fair to assume that the obdurate resistance of the British Home Office—in her case the only court of appeal—was based upon an honest conviction of her guilt. Her own behavior toward her husband and her proved desire to secure a divorce told against her, and the violent charge of the trial justice undoubtedly influenced the jury. The latter fact was especially repugnant to the American idea of justice and fair play to the accused, and representations made at the time by Americans in England secured the commutation of the death sentence; but after-discovered evidence as to the drug-taking habits of Mr. Maybrick and other facts which threw light upon obscure points in the evidence were the chief basis for the persistent fight in the prisoner's behalf. Her counsel, Sir Charles Russell, afterward Lord Chief Justice, was convinced to the day of his death of the innocence of his client of the crime of murder, and he labored unceasingly for her release."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

JUDGE PARKER is said to be an expert swimmer and horseman. Just now, however, the country is more interested in knowing something about his running qualities.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

FAIRBANKS' mother is said to be pleased at his nomination for Vice-President. This illustrates how little the average woman knows about politics.—*The Houston Post.*

WE never worried a minute over Mr. Bryan's illness after we learned that he had symptoms of pneumonia. The disease has not yet been invented that would stand any show in a battle with Mr. Bryan's lungs.—*The Washington Post.*

DESERTED; OR THE TRAGEDY OF THE DESERT ISLAND.

MR. BRYAN—"You're a bad lot and you're all in cahoots with the wicked Wall-streeters."

"You got your nomination by wicked and indefensible means. Your platform is straddling and meaningless, BUT——"

"I think I'll get aboard and four years from now I can organize a relief expedition for my forsaken comrade."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

SIX HUNDRED YEARS OF PETRARCH.

AT Arezzo, on July 20 of this year, Italy celebrated the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Francis Petrarch, who occupies a place in the poetic pantheon of his country second only to that of Dante. His enduring renown rests partly on the untranslatable beauty, finished and yet spontaneous, of the sonnets inspired by "Laura," of whose identity we have no positive knowledge; and partly, according to Mr. Henry Dwight Sedgwick, on

FRANCIS PETRARCH.
From a print by Raffaello Morghen, after a painting by Tofanelli.

the fact that he was "the first master of letters in Europe since the death of Cicero." In explanation of this statement, and in definition of Petrarch's significance, Mr. Sedgwick continues (*The Atlantic Monthly*, July) as follows:

"He was by no means the first modern master of art, even if we pass by Gothic and Moorish art, for in painting, Giotto, in sculpture, Niccola Pisano, in architecture, Arnolfo del Cambio, were a generation ahead of him; in poetry, Dante born nearly forty years before, was immeasurably greater than he; but Petrarch was the first to make letters as letters the work of his life, and the first to hold the faith that literature is as great a factor in civilization as politics or theology. He was a professional man of letters, and became the first of the great tyrants of European literature; he is more important than his successors—Erasmus, Voltaire, Goethe—in that he stands at the threshold of modern literature, while it was hesitating which way to turn, while Latin still was the only known classic literature, and national literatures had not yet got out of their leading-strings. In contemporary literature what was there? In France, Froissart was a baby; in England, Langland a little boy; Chaucer not born; in Germany and Spain, only an encyclopædia knows. The 'Roman de la Rose,' setting Dante aside, is the one remembered work of letters that existed when Petrarch wrote his sonnets. For the third time in history Italy was about to take her place at the head of Europe, and Petrarch, representing her intellectual life, set his seal on unformed literatures, and stamped an ideal impression."

Poets, says Mr. Sedgwick, take mere words, and fashion a habitation, whither, when the world of sense grows chill, we may take ourselves and breathe a richer atmosphere. They are "practical psychologists, measuring sensations by measures finer than men yet use in laboratories; and in mastery of the fuller knowledge of this psychology Petrarch is perhaps unrivaled." His sonnets, we read, differ from other sonnets as the song of a bird differs from that of a singing master. Yet in all English versions this spontaneous quality seems to be more or less lost, and a curious impression of artificiality remains. On this point Mr. Sedgwick writes:

"We are forced to the conclusion that sense and sound are fatally imprisoned in the Petrarchan sonnet, and must stay there forever; they are stored where time doth not corrupt them, neither can translators break in and steal. But from the days of Wyatt and Surrey to those of Colonel Higginson, men who love poetry have felt ever-renewing temptations to translate Petrarch, and to carry home the moonbeams that lie so lovely on water."

Petrarch's poetry, continues Mr. Sedgwick, asserted the dogma that in the world of ideas, the only real world, woman and the love of woman are noble and beautiful. We read further:

"From this central dogma of the idealistic faith proceed the derivative dogmas, that all life, all things great and little, are noble and beautiful. This is the mission of poetry—to see life as a divine work, to be the priestess of a perpetual revelation, in all things to behold the beauty of God. This is the continuation by man of the divine work of creation, for the Lord rested after six days of labor, before his work was complete, and entrusted the fulfilment of the everlasting task to poets. Petrarch has done his duty. What is Laura? Her corporeal existence has become a myth, but she is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, because Petrarch saw her with the eyes of love and faith. This idealism uplifted all modern literature and constitutes Petrarch's greatness, and not that scholastic excellence by which, according to Mr. John Addington Symonds, he 'foresaw a whole new phase of European culture,'—melancholy prospect. The Petrarchan view is set forth in the familiar sonnet of Michelangelo, which says that within the shapeless marble lies beauty imprisoned. So it is with all things: within our rude, rough, shapeless, unpolished selves lies imprisoned something that awaits the liberating eye and hand of faith and love."

The bestowal, in 1341, of the poet's crown of laurel upon Petrarch by the Senate and the People of Rome, says the writer quoted above, was the outward recognition of a new force in Europe; "arms and theology were making room for literature, for the voice of men of peace."

Petrarch's Laura Mr. Sedgwick characterizes as "the first real woman in literature since the Greeks."

Three Phases of Dramatic Criticism.—Mr. Benjamin de Casseres classifies dramatic criticism under three heads. Of the critics representing these different phases of criticism he says: "There is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what he sees; there is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what he knows; and there is the critic who goes to the theater to tell the public what it shouldn't see or know." Carrying his definition further, he writes (*The Metropolitan Magazine*, July):

"The first is impersonal; the second is egotistical; the third is atavistical. The first will tell you, for instance, what D'Annunzio says; the second will tell you what he ought to have said, and the third will tell you that he shouldn't be allowed to say at all. The method of the first is inductive; the method of the second is deductive; the method of the third is asinine. The impersonal critic has brains, the personal critic has taste, and the eternally moral critic has billingsgate."

The ideal critic, according to this writer, belongs to the first-mentioned class. On this point we read:

"The greatest art is that which conceals its art, and the greatest critic is he who is not properly a critic. The impersonal play reviewer does not—can not—judge a play by his own standard, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the simple reason that he has no standard; he has curiosity. Standards are intellectualized prejudices. The emotions are at war with the critical faculty, and the art of seeing life clearly is the art of etherizing the prejudices in the alembic brain-cells. The perfect recorder of things seen must denude himself of personality. He must not only see into life, but see around it. He must quit the shallows of the I and get out into the mental open. To be impersonal is to be universal, and to be universal is to live the life of the race—to be a cheerful Man Friday to the adventurous buccaneers of art."

THE PREEMINENT QUALITY IN TENNYSON.

WE get the idea, tho it is not baldly expressed, in Mr. Arthur C. Benson's new life of Tennyson that the poet rather overreached himself in his endeavor to live up to a consciously formulated poetical ideal. This theory of the poetical life and character was once expressed in definite terms by Tennyson when he wrote that "poetry should be the flower and fruit of a man's life, in whatever stage of it, to be a worthy offering to the world." The adherence to this view precluded active participation in the affairs of the world, and in its stead demanded entire self-absorption. In the words of Mr. Benson:

"The poet was, after all, the seer of truth; he was to enjoy leisure, to seclude himself from the world, to keep his eye clear to see the works of God, and to discern God behind them working silently, and walking in the garden in the cool of the day. The poet was to be the inspirer of earnest effort, he was to add to the humble toil of daily life the thrill, the glory that touches and consecrates all honest labor doggedly done, that beats the laborious plowshare into the sword of the Spirit."

To this ideal, Mr. Benson avers, Tennyson consecrated himself "with strenuous aspiration, in no facile or indolent spirit, with no low appetite for personal success, but with a holy and severe dedication of all his powers to the one great end." His ideal showed no trace of what has been recently called the "self-effectuation" of art. In amplification of this point the writer continues:

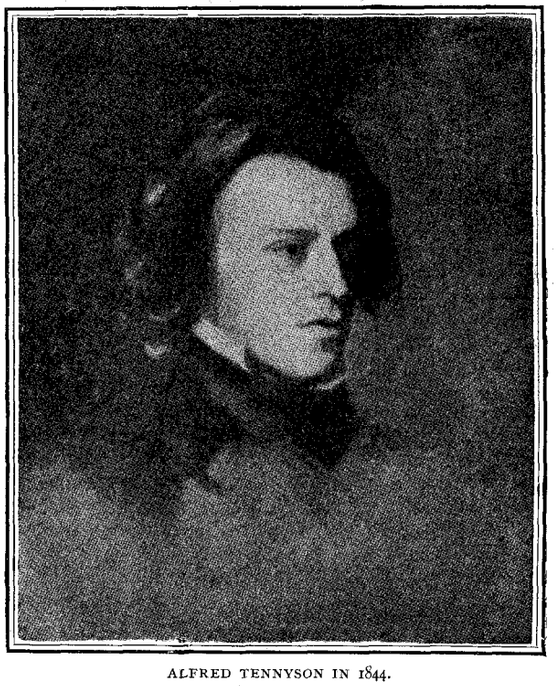
"It is held, and strongly held by many, that art is an end in itself; that to express beauty, or beautifully to express what is not in itself beautiful, so long as it be truly felt, is sufficient; that art, to use a parable, should be content to flower, it may be in the sight of men, it may be in lonely and unregarded places; but that the flowering is enough. This theory is consistent with a very high ideal of art—indeed, it is claimed that the purity of motive implied in whole-hearted devotion to art without collateral aim is the highest ideal possible to the artist. But it was not Tennyson's view. In his mind the only ideal of art was the direct service of humanity—art with him is strictly subordinated to its effect on character, and the artist is only justified if by the expression and interpretation of beauty he raises or attempts to raise mankind into a higher range of feelings, a noble ardor for things lovely and excellent, a deeper devotion to truth, and a more reverent contemplation of the mysteries of God. He once said that he had formed as he grew older the sorrowful conviction that the English were beginning to forget what was, in Voltaire's words, the glory of English poetry: '*No nation has treated in poetry moral ideas with more energy and depth than the English nation.*'"

The effect of this creed coupled with the great fame that the laureate achieved tended, in Mr. Benson's view, to detract somewhat from the achievement promised by his extraordinary imaginative faculty supported by a natural gift of speaking in musical language. He says:

"My own belief is that FitzGerald was mainly right, and that Tennyson's real gift was the lyric gift. I believe that while he continued careless of name and fame he served his own ideal best; I believe that in his early lyrical poems, in 'In Memoriam' and in 'Maud,' his best work will be found; that in 'The Princess,' the 'Idylls,' the dramas, and the later poems, he was drawn aside from his real path by the pressure of public expectation, by social influences, by the noble desire to modify and direct thought. I do not underestimate the services he was enabled in these popular writings to do for his generation, but it can hardly be maintained that he was then practising his best gift. Not that Tennyson was consciously corrupted by fame or influence. It is clear that he always made the quality of his work his end, rather than any possible reward. But I suspect that he was overshadowed by a fictitious conscience; he was human, tho a very large and simple character; and the atmosphere in which he lived was unreal and enervating. If he had not been a man of overpowering genius and childlike simplicity, the effect on him would have been disastrous. He would have become pontifical, self-conscious, elaborate. As it was, his position only acted upon him with an uneasy pressure to write and think in ways that were not entirely consonant with the best of his genius."

The foregoing statement is ventured by the writer in spite of the fact that Tennyson himself, in "The Gleam," "seems to signify that the 'Idylls' contained the ideal essence of his teachings." Tho Mr. Benson is judicial, he is not dogmatic; and even prepares the way for a view in opposition to the one he has enunciated. Thus:

"After all, the question of whether or no a poet fulfils the promise of his youth is not one which admits of decisive answer. It



ALFRED TENNYSON IN 1844.
From the painting by Samuel Lawrence.

all depends upon the view taken by the particular critic, the particular reader, of the function and aim of the poet. If you think of the poet as the teacher of morals, then the more he drifts out of the irresponsible witchery of song and steers into the stirring enunciation of rhetorical principles the more you will admire him. If your bent is toward realism, you will delight to find him a subtle analyst of character, a deft dissector of the human spirit, making its very deformities fascinating through the magic power of art. If you think of him as the teller of tales, you will deem him greater when he touches into life or eternal pathos some chivalrous or homely range of incident. But if you think of him as a priest of beauty, as a weaver of exquisite word-music stirring the sleeping soul into ripples of delicious sensation, then you will grudge your poet to the insistent cries of the world. You will desire for him enough of sympathy to encourage him to keep his lyre strung, and not so much of fame as to make him yield to the claims of those who would enlist his music in some urgent cause, which, however noble it may be in itself, is not the cause of that holy beauty of which the poet is the priest and minister."

In conclusion, then, it is Mr. Benson's preference to think of the preeminent Tennyson "not as the man of rank and name and fame, the associate of eminent persons, the embarrassed fugitive from

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

peering curiosity, but as the lonely dreamer, lingering in still and secret places, listening to the music of woods, the plunge of stream and waves, the sighing of winds, with the airy music beating in his brain. This first; and then as heavily conscious of the deep and mysterious destiny of man, the bewildering mazes of identity, the bitter admixture of sorrow and pain with the very draft of life."

A HINDU DRAMA IN AMERICA.

APPROPRIATE to a year "whose dramatic history has been distinguished by its emphasis on the unusual" was the recent presentation at Smith College, Northampton, of the ancient Hindu drama, "Sakuntala." This play, which is considered the masterpiece of the poet Kalidasa, by whom it was written more than thirteen hundred years ago, has never before been staged in America, where, however, through Monier-Williams's translation, it was not entirely unknown. A writer in *The Outlook* (New York) speaks of "Sakuntala" as "one of the most characteristic pieces of Indian poetry," but adds that it "is hardly a drama in the strict sense of the word, since there is but one really dramatic moment in the whole play, but a delightful lyrical poem, full of sensitiveness of imagination and a feeling for nature . . . which are the prime characteristics of the best Oriental poetry." "Sakuntala," we are told by the same writer, is as distinctly the love drama of the East as "Romeo and Juliet" is the love drama of the West. Of this comparison we read further:

"There is the same element of sudden infatuation, the same abandon to the great passion, the same conviction that the world would be well lost for the sake of love; but here the resemblance ends. The Oriental drama is gentle, sweet, full of sensitive feeling, but lacking in dramatic force and vitality. It is essentially a lyrical drama, and its one dramatic incident is the rejection of his wife by the Rajah. At that point the spectator's heart begins to beat a little faster, and he dreads the moment when Sakuntala shall be turned away from the court of Dushyanta. The essence of the drama is action, and the essence of action is personality, and the East has for many generations lacked a clear, deep, commanding sense of personality. It has lacked, accordingly, both the historical and the dramatic genius. For this reason many of the Oriental dramas would fail to interest a Western audience; they are so slightly accentuated, the movement is so slow, there is so little revelation of character in them. But where 'Sakuntala' fails as a drama it succeeds as a love poem. Many of the passages are singularly beautiful, and now and again Kalidasa strikes a great note."

The play deals with the love of the divinely descended Rajah, Dushyanta, for the beautiful Sakuntala, daughter of a nymph and foster-child of the hermit, Kanwa. Edith Kellogg Dunton, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, outlines the story, or rather the version of it as staged at Northampton, as follows:

"While on a hunting trip the Rajah comes by accident to the secret grove of the hermitage, sees Sakuntala, is enamored of her loveliness, and soon after persuades her to marry him in secret. He then goes back to his court to prepare the palace for his bride, first giving Sakuntala a ring and promising to send for her soon. But in their absorption the lovers neglect to show hospitality toward a holy man, who comes to the hermitage, and he curses the Rajah with a curse of forgetfulness. He is at last propitiated, and though he can not take back his words, he promises that the Rajah shall remember Sakuntala when he sees the ring that he has given her. But on the way to the palace Sakuntala loses the ring, and the Rajah sends her from his presence. A fisherman finds the ring, and is haled before the Rajah to be tried for theft. Instantly Dushyanta remembers his wife, but it is too late, for the pitying nymphs have taken Sakuntala from the earth. The Rajah is distraught with grief, and can think of nothing but Sakuntala, until a summons comes to battle against the giants. Seven years later, as he is returning to India, he comes upon a sacred valley of the Himalayas, where he finds his little son, Sarva-Damana, and then his wife."

Of the Hindu drama in general, of which "Sakuntala" is a type, Edith Kellogg Dunton tells us that it made its complex appeal through its realism—often coarse and brutal—on the one hand, and its intense poetic beauty and its religious motive on the other. It never ended tragically, and its serious moments were lightened by a jester, whose function it was to broaden the outlook of the play by introducing a variant point of view. Music, both vocal and instrumental, and dancing, played a considerable part in the dramatic whole, which was commonly introduced by a prologue. The typical Hindu drama was so long that the audience sat all night.

Returning to "Sakuntala," as presented at Smith College, the writer last quoted continues:

"After all the crux of the play was the final scene, which is exactly modeled after the original ending, except that it is much shorter. The setting was commonplace compared with what had preceded it, and only four characters appeared. Everything centered about the boy Sarva-Damana, who frightened his nurses, proudly defied the stranger who called him 'my son,' and then meekly allowed himself to be gathered into Sakuntala's arms, because he loved his mother. There was an irresistible pathos about the scene, and much quiet dignity. The Hindu certainly had some ground for the dramatic canon that demanded a happy ending. If to be caught in a tragic coil of sin and shame is dramatic then why is it not also dramatic to have grappled with fate and won, because the gods are good? If Antigone and Lady Macbeth are dramatic, then why not Sakuntala?"

A LITERARY HERESY DETECTED.

A FIELD of literary investigation, hitherto but little worked, is that of the foreign influences felt by Elizabethan literature. To this field Mr. Sydney Lee, the English litterateur and biographer of Shakespeare, contributes a study in his introductory essay to the reissue of the volume of "Elizabethan Sonnets" in the "English Garner" series, illustrating the close dependence of these sonnets on foreign models. Of the sonnet mania of Elizabeth's time he writes:

"The sonnet at the end of the sixteenth century had for English writers a perilous attraction. Sonneteering was in universal vogue among all who interested themselves in literature, amateurs and professionals alike. Every youth of ordinary education was moved to woo the Muses in a sequence of sonnets. There was hardly an aspirant to poetic fame of the age who failed to experiment in sonneteering near the opening of his career. A perfect sonnet is one of the most difficult of all forms of poetry. Only the fullest command of the harmonies of language and the ripest power of mental concentration ensure success. Yet the brevity of the form, the singleness of the idea which is all its construction seems to crave, encourages the delusion that it is easy of accomplishment.

"In spite of the wide dissemination of literary interest and literary feeling in Elizabethan England, the average level of literary capacity was not much higher than that of other epochs. It was consequently inevitable that, when the rage for sonneteering set in among the Elizabethans, the mass of their sonneteering efforts should be bad. Thomas Watson and Barnabe Barnes, Giles Fletcher and Bartholomew Griffin, here and there sound a pleasing note in their voluminous collections. But for the most part their sonnets lack either meaning or music. The rest of the sonneteering tribe—the authors of the sonnets collected under the various titles of 'Cœlia,' 'Zepheria,' 'Diella,' 'Chloris,' and 'Laura'—are notable for little else than the uncouthness of their verbiage and their poverty of thought. They are mere wallowers in the bogs that lie at the foot of the poetic mountain."

Apart from the merit or demerit of craftsmanship, the sonneteering activity of Elizabethan England forms an interesting chapter of literary history, says Mr. Lee, to which due attention has not yet been paid by critics or chroniclers. In his mind the Elizabethan sonnet may be taken as the best illustration of the "vast debt that Elizabethan literature owed to foreign influences," and a proper consideration of this debt compels us to reconstruct the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

current literary dogmas concerning the national literary movement of that period. To present his statement of the case:

"One is accustomed to regard the literary energy of sixteenth-century England as mainly a national movement, as an outburst of original thought which owed little to foreign influence or suggestion. No student can advance far in his investigation in any direction, least of all in the direction of the Elizabethan lyric, without seriously qualifying this impression. As soon as one closely compares the tone and language of the Elizabethan lyric with those of the lyric in France and Italy during the same epoch or in the epoch immediately preceding the Elizabethan, as soon as one realizes the persistent intercourse between Elizabethan England and the cultivated nations of Europe, one is brought to the conclusion that the Elizabethan lyric in nearly all its varied shapes of song and sonnet was, to a very large extent, directly borrowed from foreign lands. It may be safely predicted that, had not foreign literature supplied the initiative and the example, the Elizabethan lyric would not have come into being—at any rate in the shape which is familiar to us. Our ancestors often improved conspicuously on their foreign models; they gave fuller substance, fuller beauty to the poetry which they adapted to their own tongue from Latin and Greek, from French or Italian. But the inspiration, the invention, is no purely English product. The English renderings are, as a rule, too literal borrowings to be reckoned, in a justly critical estimate, among wholly original compositions."

MR. SIDNEY LEE.

He discredits the theory that the literary activity of Elizabethan England was mainly a national movement owing little to foreign influence.

The sonnet form and the sonnet subject matter reached England by way of France, but this particular poetic manifestation in France owed its origin directly to Italian sources, by far the most important element of which was the work of Petrarch. The work of the French "Pleiads" is classified with that of the English sonneteers in the same category of plagiarisms, and the only credit for strict originality belongs, in the writer's judgment, to the Italian poet. "The more closely the different manifestations of the sonneteering vogue in sixteenth-century Europe are studied, the more closely is each seen to conform to one or other of a very limited number of fixed types, all of which owe their birth to Petrarch. However varied the language in which the sixteenth-century sonnet was clothed, its spirit never diverges very far from that of the Petrarchan archetype." Some diminution of the brilliance of Shakespeare's achievement in this poetic form is suggested by the following:

"Shakespeare was the greatest poetic genius who was drawn into the sonneteering current of the sixteenth century. His supremacy of poetic power and invention creates a very wide interval between his efforts and those of his contemporaries. Nevertheless, the Elizabethan age was too completely steeped in the Petrarchan conventions to permit him full freedom from their toils. His commanding powers converted into gold most of the base ore which is the fabric of the Elizabethan sonnet in others' hands. Yet as soon as Shakespeare's endeavor is minutely scrutinized, the processes of assimilation, which were characteristic of contemporary sonneteers, are seen to be at work in it also. Many a phrase and sentiment of Petrarch and Ronsard, or of English sonneteers who wrote earlier than he, give the cue to Shakespeare's noblest poems. Only when the Elizabethan sonnet is studied comparatively with the sonnet of France and Italy are the elements of its composition revealed. When the analysis is completed, Shakespeare's sonnets, despite their exalted poetic quality, will be acknowledged to owe a very large debt to the vast sonneteering literature of sixteenth-century Europe on which they set a glorious crown."

VERESTCHAGEN is to be honored with a monument at St. Petersburg.

IN THE DEFENSE OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S recently published indictment of American literature, to the effect that it is bourgeois and anemic (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28, 1904), has drawn more than one expression of dissent from the critics. One English writer suggests that Mrs. Atherton must refer, not to American literature, but merely to American fiction; and he adds, in defense of the latter: "It is no small thing for a country to have produced from living authors such admirable books as 'The Grandissimes,' by George Cable, 'The Rise of Silas Lapham,' by W. D. Howells, and 'Daisy Miller,' by Henry James."

Mrs. Josephine Daskam Bacon, writing in *The North American Review* (July), urges that the very basis of Mrs. Atherton's discussion is unsound. "It is by no means a foregone conclusion," states Mrs. Bacon, "that the technically artistic achievement of a nation—particularly when limited to one branch of artistic expression—should accurately typify the special genius of that nation."

Mrs. Bacon turns next to the detailed points of Mrs. Atherton's criticism. Mrs. Atherton charges American literature with lack of originality. Her critic writes:

"Now, in calling Mrs. Atherton's attention to the enormous evidence to the contrary of this statement, I am going to leave out of the question entirely the admittedly great names in our literature. . . . And I shall name the first half-dozen authors that occurred to me instantly on reading Mrs. Atherton's last-quoted sentence, suggested, without catalogues or publishers' announcements, by a memory whose capacity is rather below than above the average.

"Is it necessary to mention the enthusiasm that greeted 'Wild Animals I Have Known'? The love affairs of woodchucks, the psychological processes of groundworms, are feeding and clothing many estimable writers to-day; and many a guileless school-teacher arises at dawn to peep at a sparrow through an opera-glass, listening subsequently with respectful credulity to semi-literary lectures on the social, moral, and civic experiences of that unconscious bird, simply because Mr. Seton's originality so fascinated us six or eight years ago.

"Very recently Mr. Stewart White, possessed by the solitary, primeval charm of the Canadian woods and the logging camp, delighted thousands of desk-chained townsmen by the novelty of the scenes he spread before them. This success was not due to his mastery of his craft, for not a few short-story writers excel him in technique, in the sense of dramatic situation, in restraint of style, in choice of words. Moreover, he demands a large measure of the easy forgiveness of the city dweller for that more than occasional gush that, since Rousseau, has invariably accompanied the conscious modern's return to nature. But even the critical-minded forgave him this—for his work was new."

As other examples of novel departures in recent American fiction, Mrs. Bacon names Mrs. Martin's "Emmy Lou," Mr. Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," and the work of Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, and Miss Alice Brown.

To the charge that American fiction is anemic, Mrs. Bacon answers:

In case Mrs. Atherton has read anything of merit since Cooper and Poe, but has not quite reached the last decade I will go back a little and inquire if she thinks 'Posson Jone' anemic? Is Miss Woolson's 'Jupiter Lights' anemic? Are any of her best short stories? 'Colonel Carter of Cartersville' may not prove so enduring a type as we once thought, but is he anemic? Did Mrs. Atherton find 'The Story of Gallagher' anemic? This catalogue might be prolonged by any average reader, but to what purpose?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE SEA AS THE MOTHER OF ALL THINGS.

THE old philosophers who held that all things originated in the sea were not far out of the way, if we are to believe some of the latest biological theories or speculations. That organic evolution began with marine creatures, Haeckel told us long ago. That sea-water is a particularly sympathetic medium for vital processes, has more lately been shown by Loeb in his experiments on the fertilization of the eggs of certain marine creatures. Now finally comes M. René Quinton, of the Laboratory of Pathologic Physiology of the Collège de France, who has just published a book, entitled "Sea-Water as an Organic Medium" (Paris, 1904). In it he asserts that as the cell itself has persisted in living organisms, being practically the same in the human body as in our earliest marine predecessors, so the conditions of its life closely reproduce those of primordial times. The cell in our own bodies is bathed in a fluid that closely resembles sea-water in chemical composition and that approximates in temperature to that of the ocean when life first appeared in it. We quote from a review in the *Revue Scientifique* (June 4) as follows:

"The primordial origin of all living beings must be regarded as marine, whether we consider marine creatures, aerial creatures, or aerial creatures that have become marine: because the first living being was a cell, and the medium in which a cell exists must be marine. In fact, embryologically the first stages of development, starting from the initial egg, imply a primitive marine medium, because the study of the respiratory apparatus shows that these correspond to an aquatic life or are derived embryologically from aquatic forms. Finally the primitive medium must have been marine because fresh waters belong geologically to an epoch later than the appearance of life, and especially because all the typical representatives of each animal group, even those that include fresh-water species, are found in sea-water, and there only.

"On the other hand, this original marine medium is found . . . as a vital medium in the whole animal series, in the marine invertebrates, but also in the fresh-water or aerial invertebrates and also in the vertebrates. In fact, taking sea-water at the osmotic tension of the vital medium, if we bleed dogs and replace the blood with this sea-water, the white blood-globules will live in this new medium.

"Again, we find in the organism all the elements met with in sea-water, including certain ones in infinitesimal proportions, such as bromin, carbon, silicon, iron, nitrogen, arsenic, copper. . . . Now the composition of natural foods does not explain this composition, and in particular, the desire of herbivorous animals for salt corresponds to a fundamental tendency to preserve the original richness in sodium of the medium, in spite of the small amount of this substance contained in their aliments."

According to the author, the cell-medium not only tends to maintain the same composition as sea-water, but also the temperature that this medium had at the time of the appearance of the first living organism. This, M. Quinton says, was 44° C. [111° F.], which is at present rather the limiting temperature of life than its average. But his point is that the high temperature of the primitive sea has been preserved in the blood of animals, notwithstanding the gradual cooling of the globe, so that many of the most recent organisms are not only in the same chemical condition, but the same thermic condition, as the earliest. Even the so-called "cold-blooded" animals have kept the power of maintaining their temperature above that of the surrounding medium. This point, however, seems open to controversy. M. Piéron, the reviewer, says of it:

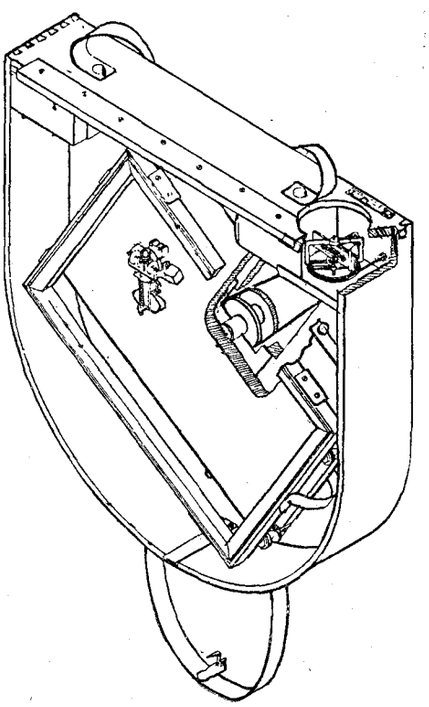
"I confess that the absolute fixity of the power of raising temperature seems to me quite contrary to the known facts regarding adaptation to the environment, and, on the other hand, corresponds badly with the reaction of mammals, who succeed in maintaining a constant temperature that is not 44°, whatever may be that of the surrounding medium; and with the fact that the exterior temperature of 44° does not appear to be the best for man, while an interior temperature of this amount usually causes death in fever cases. The author promises us a work on this question later."

Of the book, as a whole, the reviewer says:

"The author has built up a seductive theoretical edifice; but, considering to what important conclusions his hypotheses lead, it is evident that while it would be culpable to neglect or fail to take account of them, it would be imprudent to consider them at present as sufficiently demonstrated."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AUTOMATIC ROUTE TRACER.

A DEVICE that enables its possessor to construct a map of a road or region simply by walking over or around it has been invented in Holland. From a descriptive article in *The American Inventor* by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz we learn that the apparatus is intended for performing automatically and with fair accuracy the process of "traversing"—that is, the mapping out of a route, with all its bends and curves drawn to scale. This has usually been done in the field with the aid of a plane table, or plotted out afterward from compass readings taken on the ground. In both of these cases the progress is slow, and the work requires expert training. The device already mentioned, which has been named the "pedograph," performs this surveying process almost automatically and as quickly as the operator can walk over the ground. Dr. Gradenwitz describes the principle of the apparatus as follows:



View Showing the Construction of the Pedograph.

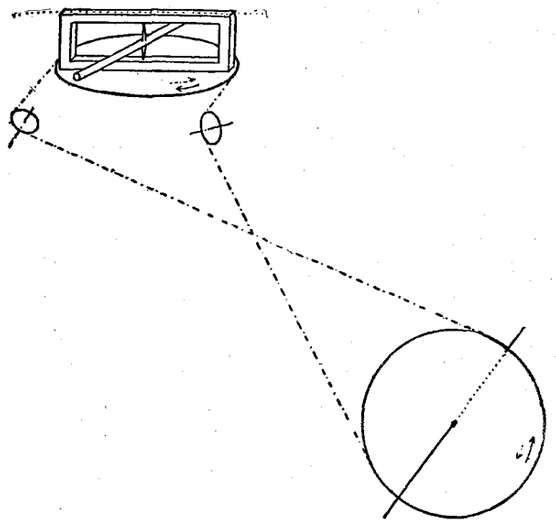
"There moves vertically on the drawing-frame a 'recorder' at a speed proportional to the pace of the operator. The construction of this device is analogous to that of an ordinary pedometer. . . . By acting on a vertical screw the stroke of the lever is limited and the scale of the survey varied readily between $\frac{1}{10000}$ and $\frac{1}{50000}$.

"The frame is located in a shallow box, and by means of a knob, on which the hand of the operator rests, the plate receives a convenient revolution. In a . . . compass connected to the plate by means of an endless string the circle will at the same time perform an identical revolution. The drawing-frame is hollow and limited by two parallel surfaces, one bearing the paper sheet, while the other, being placed in front, consists of a ground glass plate. The recorder runs between these two surfaces, being guided by smooth rollers.

"In order to work the instrument, the operator walks over the road which he wishes to map out, with the box suspended by a strap from his shoulder, keeping his left hand on the knob, and by glancing now and then at the compass and turning the knob when necessary, simply preserves a coincidence between the indicator and the compass needle. All the rest is done automatically by the recorder, and the traced record is ready at any moment for inspection, annotation, etc.

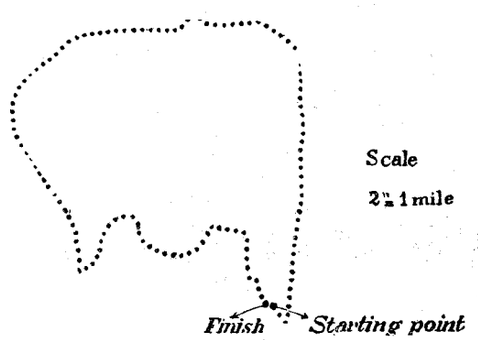
"The accuracy of pedographic work is doubtless equal and in many cases even superior to that afforded by the present more laborious methods. Distances will be correct within about three

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Scheme of Connections Between Drawing Plane and Compass in Pedograph.

degrees and directions within about two degrees. Moreover, there seems to be a tendency in many cases of various minor inaccuracies to compensate each other, so as to produce a result hardly distinguishable by eye from the correct one, while, on the other hand, all the minute details and sinuosities of the path are reproduced with a very lifelike appearance. By attaching a lantern to the instrument, this may even be made to work by night, which is rather desirable for military purposes."



TUBERCULOSIS IN MEN AND ANIMALS.

IS the disease of cattle known as "tuberculosis" the same as the human malady of that name? And can it be transmitted respectively from cattle to man and *vice versâ?* In an address delivered three years ago, that attracted wide attention, Dr. Robert Koch, the noted German specialist, asserted that the diseases are different, that the human variety can not be transmitted to cattle, and that the bovine variety in all probability is seldom given to man. This was vastly important, if true; but its truth has been seriously doubted. Behring, one of Koch's most distinguished pupils, the inventor of the antidiphtheretic serum, asserted, on the contrary, that infected cow's milk is the main source of tuberculosis in infants. A British Government commission appointed recently to investigate this important question has handed in a preliminary report from which it would appear that the human disease may be given to cattle, and that the resulting form can be distinguished in no way from the other. Presumably the diseases are one and the same, and our precautions against infected meat and milk should not be relaxed. Says a reviewer of the report in *Nature* (London):

"The first line of inquiry upon which the commission entered was to ascertain the effects produced by introducing into the body of the bovine animal, either through the alimentary canal as food or directly into the tissues by subcutaneous or other injection, tuberculous material of human origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacilli obtained from various cases of tuberculous disease in human beings, and how far these effects resembled or differed from the effects produced by introducing into the bovine animal under conditions as similar as possible tuberculous material of bovine origin—that is, material containing living tubercle bacilli obtained from cases of tuberculous disease in the cow, calf, or ox. More than twenty strains of tubercle bacilli have been employed—that is to say, the material taken from more than twenty cases of tuberculous disease in human beings. The effects produced were compared with those resulting from the injection of different strains of tuberculous material of bovine origin, . . . and so far, both in broad, general features, and finer histological details, the two conditions have been found to be identical. The commission has so far failed to discover any character by which the one could be distinguished from the other, and the records contain accounts of the *post mortem* examination of bovine animals infected with tuberculous material of human origin, which might be used as typical descriptions of ordinary bovine tuberculosis.

"There is no doubt that this interim report will be useful in strengthening the hands of local authorities, medical officers of health, and others, who have been struggling in difficult circumstances to obtain for the people a purer milk supply and food free from tuberculous contamination. As stated by the commissioners, the results obtained seem 'to show quite clearly that it would be most unwise to frame or modify legislative measures in accordance with the view that human and bovine tubercle bacilli are specifically different from each other, and that the disease caused by the one is a wholly different thing from the disease caused by the other.'"

War Between Beasts and Men in India.—An interesting comparison between the number of men killed by wild animals and the number of the latter killed by men, in India, appears in *Cosmos* (June 25). As appears from the statistics, the beasts seem at present to have decidedly the best of it. Says the writer:

"The English Government, according to its custom, has just published the annual statistics of victims of wild animals and reptiles in India. When we compare them with preceding figures, we must acknowledge that the efforts of the Government—official battues, prizes, etc.—have not produced particularly good results, and that the situation has hardly been bettered.

"The figures for 1903 are as follows: 23,164 persons killed by the bites of serpents; 1,046 by tigers; 277 by wolves; 973 by bears, leopards, and panthers. A total of 25,460 victims.

"As for losses of domestic animals, cattle, sheep, etc., they are summed up thus: 4,000 animals killed by reptiles; 38,211 by leopards and panthers; 30,555 by tigers; 4,719 by wolves; 2,387 by hyenas; 4,000 by bears. A total of 83,872.

"Reprisals for these massacres and preventive measures looking toward future improvement have been feeble enough, as may be judged by the following figures:

"Thirty-eight thousand hunters have been out, but their success has been moderate. They have killed: 1,331 tigers, including 63 solitary ones; 4,413 leopards, 1,850 bears, 2,373 wolves, 706 hyenas, 4,300 miscellaneous beasts. "Or, in all, 14,983 animals. There are no statistics of serpents. This figure, compared to that of the victims, men and animalsis, nothing to boast of."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

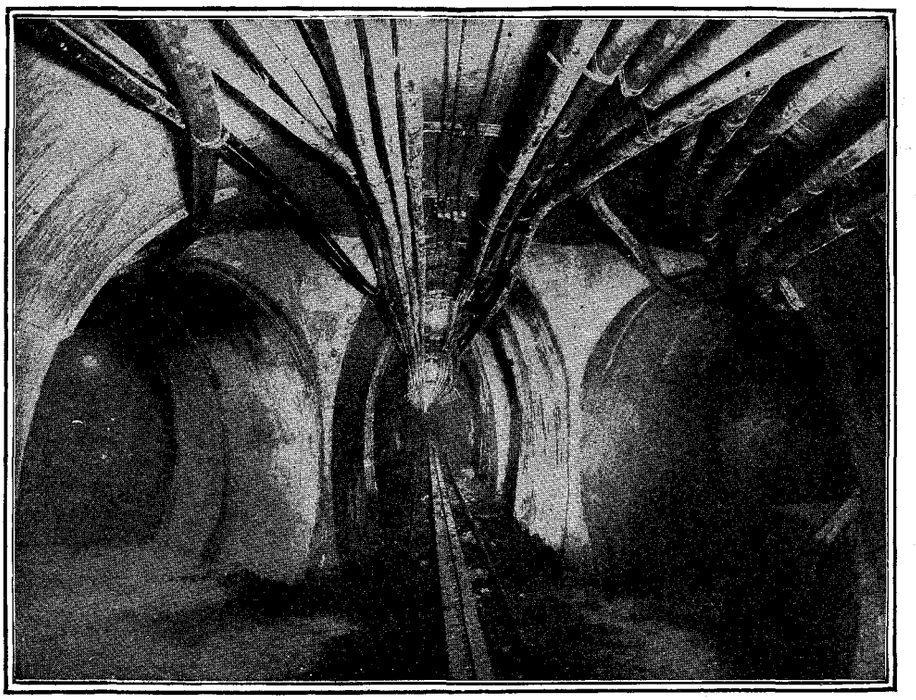
"IN the newly invented apparatus for milking cows by electricity," writes S. P. Warner, United States consular agent at Gera, Germany, "rubber hoods are attached to the udder of the cow. These hoods are connected with a vessel for receiving the milk by means of a rubber tube, from which the air is exhausted by means of the electrical device. It is claimed that the suction thus secured resembles very closely the sucking of a calf, and that for this reason the cow 'lets down' her milk more freely than when milked by hand. It is also claimed that absolute cleanliness of the milk may be secured when this method of milking is employed."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WHO DISCOVERED THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD?

ONE by one our idols are shattered. The popular belief, which has been certainly fostered by medical and other historians, that the circulation of the blood was discovered by William Harvey in 1628, is controverted by an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (July 2). He examines the claim made by the countrymen of Michael Servetus, who was burned as a heretic by John Calvin in 1553, that the circulation of the blood was known to him three-quarters of a century before Harvey's day, and concludes that we must acknowledge its justice. In Servetus's so-called heretical work, "De Christianismi Restitutione" (On the Restitution of Christianity), only two copies of which are now in existence, occurs the following passage:

"The vital spirit is the result of a mingling in the lungs of the inspired air with the elaborated, thin portion of the blood, which the right ventricle of the heart transmits to the left. But this passage of the blood does not, as is vulgarly believed, take place through the median wall of the heart; but by a clever device the thin blood is driven from the right ventricle of the heart through the lungs by a long [circuitous] route; it is prepared by the lungs, is rendered [reddish] yellow, and is transferred from the arterial vein into the venous artery. It then becomes mixed with the inspired air in this same venous artery, is cleansed of soot by [the act of] expiration, and thus the entire mixture is finally drawn [into the arteries] from the left ventricle of the heart by the diastole—a suitable pabulum, so that it becomes [is converted into] spirit [air ?]."



CABLE SYSTEM OF THE ILLINOIS TUNNEL COMPANY.
Courtesy of *The Technical World* (Chicago).

This, together with what immediately follows, which is too long for quotation here, constitutes, according to the writer, a much more lucid account of the circulation than that written by Harvey in his book, "De Motu Cordis" (On the Heart's Motion), which is declared to be "verbose and somewhat muddled." Furthermore, Cesalpine (or in the Latin form Cæsalpinus) is put forward by the Italians as the discoverer. In a volume published in Venice in 1571 this author also clearly describes the circulation of the blood. The editorial commentator concludes:

"Every discerning reader of the above passages will see that Servetus and Cæsalpinus had, long before the birth of Harvey, as clear ideas of the pulmonary circulation as were ever entertained by the latter. And with regard to the *general* circulation, notwithstanding all the rubbish written about the arteries carrying air (*aër*—twentieth-century *oxygen*), the fact is unquestionable that it was known to Hippocrates himself—excepting, perhaps, the continuously definite current in the veins. The valves of the latter were shown to Harvey at Padua by Fabricius ab Aquapendente. But their use was not made clear. After Harvey returned to England, in discussing these structures with an engineering friend, the latter pointed out that, being placed with their free edges toward the heart, their only possible use was to maintain a continuous current in that direction. The crux of the circulation was solved at last! And—William Harvey *discovered*—?"

UNDERGROUND FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

THAT goods and passengers in great numbers can not both be carried satisfactorily over the same street at the same level has been demonstrated in more than one great city. The problem has been solved by carrying the passengers above or below ground, largely abandoning the surface to freight traffic. In only one city, Chicago, has the plan been adopted of taking the freight away from the surface, thereby making more room for passenger traffic. It is claimed, with some show of justice, that this is the logical method, yet in Chicago it appears to have been an afterthought, the network of low tunnels under that city having been originally planned merely as conduits for telegraph and telephone wires. Says Henry M. Hyde, who describes the system in *The Technical World* (July):

"Primarily—at least so far as appears on the surface—the tunnels were built for the purpose of carrying the trunk lines of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, which, operating the automatic telephone system, already serves more than five thousand subscribers, doing away altogether with the 'central exchange operator' or 'hello girl.' Five years ago—in February, 1899—the city council passed an ordinance granting the use of the streets to a telephone company to be operated in opposition to the old Bell Company. It was under this ordinance that the tunnels were built. Whether the idea of using them for transportation of freight was a later one is uncertain. At any rate, it was not until July, 1903, that the company, having reorganized under the name of the Illinois Tunnel Company, secured an amended ordinance from the city giving it permission to install an electric railroad in its tunnels for the transportation of freight and commodities of all kinds.

"A large part of this road has already been built, the third-rail system of power transmission being used; and the company is about to close contracts for 150 electric locomotives and 3,000 freight-cars.

"Here are a few of the ways in which the company expects to find business for itself, and at the same time to relieve the congestion of the surface streets:

"It will serve the purpose of carrying coal to down-town office and business buildings, and removing the resulting ashes and other débris. It is estimated that about 4,000,000 tons of coal are now burned annually inside the loop, most of this vast quantity of fuel being at present delivered by team. Already—and its work in this direction has just begun—the company has contracted to haul the coal and ashes for sixty-five of the largest buildings in the down-town district; and there seems to be no reason—the economy and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cleanliness of its work being considered—why it should not eventually put practically all this work below the surface of the ground. In addition to ashes, there is an enormous amount of waste paper and other rubbish originating daily in the big down-town buildings, which at present helps to litter the streets and which the tunnel company will be able to handle advantageously and economically.

"Another purpose served will be the hauling of freight to and from freight-depots and business houses. Chicago is one of the greatest railroad centers in the world. No less than twenty-five trunk lines of railroad radiate from it. The aggregate annual volume of freight tonnage is enormous almost beyond computation, and it is all received and distributed from six freight-depots, which are located within a territory only one and a half miles square. At present this freight is handled in trucks, the enormous number of which constantly block traffic, to say nothing of the daily damage done to the street pavements by these heavily loaded wagons and drays.

"By January 1, 1905, the Illinois Tunnel Company will have facilities for handling underground not less than 50,000 tons of freight per day. Already architects, in the designing of wholesale and manufacturing buildings within the loop, are beginning to provide for the construction of sub-basements forty feet below the surface, on a level with the tunnels, these sub-basements being intended for use as freight-yards or shipping-rooms for the firms occupying the buildings."

THE FRONTIERS OF DISEASE.

UNDER this title a book has just been published by Dr. J. Héricourt (Paris, 1904), in which he urges the importance of studying and treating minor ailments and inchoate maladies more thoroughly and systematically than they are now treated. In the course of the work he advances some curious theories on the place and function of such ailments. Says Dr. Toulouse, who reviews the book in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 11):

"The diseases that occupy the physician most are maladies that have reached an advanced stage, when it is not easy to combat them. On the other hand, the study of diseases at their outset, when they yield best to treatment, is almost neglected. . . . It is certain that if every physician were also a trained physiologist, watching to relieve the slightest functional troubles, he would often be able to recognize small changes that are the common preludes to grave maladies."

A very large part of Dr. Héricourt's book is taken up with the study of what he calls "minor maladies"—slight traces of gout, the beginnings of Bright's disease or diabetes, symptoms of consumption—and he develops some curious and interesting ideas that will probably not meet with universal acceptance. He asserts, for instance, that tuberculosis is less fatal in the descendants of tuberculous persons, as if they had been made in some degree immune, and that the same is true for some other diseases. He also apparently believes that habitual drinking of contaminated water makes people less susceptible to disease. The great number of slight attacks observed in a great epidemic may, he thinks, "vaccinate" those who suffer them and make them immune, and it is thus, he believes, that the epidemic is finally stopped in its course. Says the reviewer in closing:

"The directing idea of his [Dr. Héricourt's] work and of his thought is . . . the toxic origin of disease. For him all maladies may be regarded as cases of poisoning. Besides the contagious diseases, which clearly belong to this class, there is always in a disturbance of cellular life a production of leucomaines, poisonous substances that react on the tissues, and especially on the nervous system. . . . This theory may be regarded as the most adequate interpretation of our intellectual conceptions. Later it is possible that under the influence of new and more significant investigations we may explain all pathologic phenomena by another system. . . . By those who know how to follow ideas under their incessantly changing forms, these general explanations should be held only as indicating methods of study."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Spontaneous Generation Again.—Popular discussion of the possibility of producing life from that which is not alive has been revived by the announcement of Dr. Littlefield, an Indiana physician, that he has evolved living organisms, resembling gnats, from inanimate matter. The attitude of scientific men in the face of this statement is that of the writer of an editorial in *The Tribune* (New York, July 3), who says:

"The same story was told on the same authority at least a year ago. No good reason existed for accepting it then, and there has been no change in the situation since that time. . . . If Dr. Littlefield will procure a copy of the address on 'Spontaneous Generation,' delivered by Huxley before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and examine the same carefully, he may possibly learn something to his advantage. Should he persist thereafter in telling other people that he can evolve life without previous life, he can escape condemnation in only one way. He should invite a reputable biologist to prescribe and supervise a test which will prove the truth or falsity of his belief. No discovery in astronomy, chemistry, electricity, or other science is accepted by its devotees without corroboration. Unless Dr. Littlefield can secure this, the less he has to say the better. It might assist him in finding the source of his error, if he is still honest, to send specimens of the insects which he says he has produced to a competent entomologist for identification. If the species is recognized, perhaps a hint may be afforded concerning the method by which the germs obtained access to the fluids with which he experimented. However, such a step is not necessary. The one great essential is so to shape the conditions of the test as to insure the destruction and exclusion of preexisting organisms and to put that task in competent and independent hands. In the mean time wise people will continue to believe that the mighty secret of the origin of life has not yet been revealed by science."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

FELLING TREES BY ELECTRICITY.—"It is reported in the German press," says *Forestry and Irrigation*, "that successful experiments have been made in various forests of France in cutting trees by means of electricity. A platinum wire is heated to a white heat by an electric current and used like a saw. In this manner the tree is felled much easier and quicker than in the old way, no sawdust is produced, and the slight carbonization caused by the hot wire acts as a preservative of the wood. The new method is said to require only one-eighth of the time consumed by the old sawing process."

EMANIUM.—A strongly radio-active earth consisting chiefly of lanthanum has been obtained from pitchblende by Giesel, a German chemist. Says *The American Journal of Science*: "He finds that the behavior of the material is different from that of radium, and believes that he has obtained a new element which he calls emanium and which he hopes to separate from lanthanum. The striking characteristic of this material appears to be an emanation given off by it. When air is blown through a flask containing preparations of the substance enclosed in paper capsules, and the air issues from a tube against a blende screen, a brilliant illumination is produced, and scintillations can be observed, even with the naked eye. The 'sparks' are more distinct and larger than those produced by radium or polonium, and hence the material is more effective than these for use in the spinthariscope."

A TWENTY-SIX-INCH umbrella that will fold up and go in an inside pocket without crowding has been invented and constructed by a Minneapolis man, we are told in *The American Inventor*. Says this paper: "This seems almost incredible until the secret is told. The handle and all the ribs consist of fine and very strong steel tubes, in sections, which telescope one inside the other. The covering is of very fine silk, which takes up but little room. The wooden handle of the umbrella is hollow and receives all the rest of the telescoping umbrella rod when shut up. A small and light case is provided to contain the whole, which, as stated, goes easily into the pocket. If such a device can be made and sold for a reasonable price there is little to prevent the owner from making a fortune; there are few men who would not welcome an umbrella which could be always carried without inconvenience, and which could be put out of the way of the borrower-who-never-returns, when entering a public place, such as a restaurant."

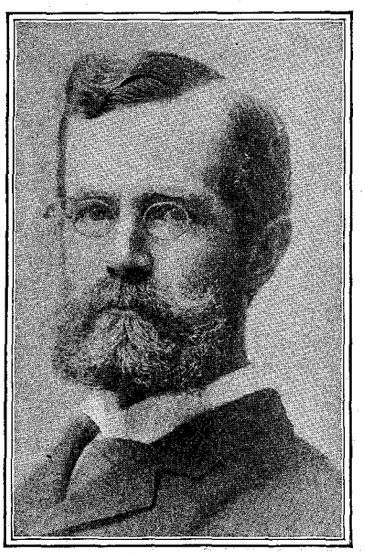
"THE farmers' telephone was a boon during heavy and unprecedented snows," says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, "and many interesting uses are reported in New York State in places where many roads were blocked with drifts over ten feet deep. Hemmed in so that they could not see a neighbor for weeks, farmers have been able to converse with their friends and thus keep in touch with the world. In some instances they have reported cases of sickness to the doctor in town and have obtained advice about care of the sick and the administration of such simple remedies as they might have at home. On one of these circuits in Otsego County all the families having telephones have received frequent treats from Mr. William Cushman, a farmer, who last summer bought a fine Edison phonograph. He calls up the families on the circuit and they open the receivers. Then he sets the phonograph up to the transmitter and sets it going. Its records are thus heard over miles of country by a widely scattered audience."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE NEW HELL."

"ST. JOHN THE REVELATOR saw 'a new heaven and a new earth,' but it was reserved for the prophets of the present day to declare a new hell." Thus writes George T. Knight, professor of Christian theology in Tufts College, in the July number of *The North American Review*. Professor Knight goes on to describe the change which has taken place in the popular conception of hell within recent years—a change which he ascribes to the growth of altruism or sympathy in human nature. To-day the pulpit is not so ready to consign human beings to a place of torment, nor are congregations now so often harrowed by the old lurid pictures of that place. While Calvin, Luther, and the great ones generally held that all children of the heathen and so many of the children of Christians as were unbaptized were sent to endless punishment in hell, to-day "practically no one questions that all children are saved." This single change of doctrine, says Professor Knight, has reduced by one-half the number of those consigned, by men, to perdition. He continues:



PROF. GEORGE T. KNIGHT.

He calls attention to the change that has come over the popular conception of hell in recent years.

"The number of the lost is being still further reduced by both Roman Catholics and Protestants. Certain of the former have pointed out that the doctrine of 'no salvation outside the church' has been overstated. To begin with, the church has made no such authoritative declaration as that salvation is limited to its own members. On the contrary, it has taught doctrines that seem to imply the salvation of great multitudes of non-Catholics.

"As for Protestants, there is still to be heard on occasion a thoroughgoing expression of the old doctrine, but a more common opinion, even among conservatives, is reported in the words attributed to Dr. Patton, of Princeton. He said (according to report) that the number of the finally lost will probably be in about the proportion of those now confined in prison on earth. Dr. Briggs, who is reckoned somewhat less conservative, said that the number would be 'inconsiderable.' And it is by extending 'probation' to the future world, as Luther did, or by some substitute for the Roman Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, that provision is made and opportunity is given for doing so much more than the church on earth can do. . . . . .

"In short, there seem to be, among people in general, four states of mind with reference to this subject. The old doctrine of endless punishment still appears in some books; the doctrine of the annihilation of the wicked has also many advocates; a large number are quite non-committal and do not know which way to turn; and, finally, there are many expressions of the larger hope. Among thoughtful Protestants in Germany, France, Great Britain, and America, it is not clear which one of the four states of mind is most largely represented—tho in America there is no doubt that endless punishment is commonly taught, or at least held. But the number of those who are to be subjected to its discipline is no longer the great majority of the race; it is rather 'the proportion of those now held in prison,' or even some smaller estimate."

Concerning the state or condition of the lost, says Professor Knight, the change has been quite as thorough as concerning the number of them. In the strenuous days of the Reformation, and among the leading Protestants, we are told, no ray of compassion lighted up the darkness of their thoughts of the Pit:

"To the question whether the blessed in heaven will not be saddened by seeing their nearest and dearest ones tortured in hell, Luther answered: 'Not the least in the world.' Jonathan Edwards said: 'The view of the misery of the damned will double the ardor of the love and gratitude of the saints in Heaven.' Andrew Welwood thought: 'The saints will be overjoyed in beholding the vengeance of God.' Samuel Hopkins expressed the opinion that the sight of hell would be 'most entertaining' to all those who love God, and would give them the highest and most ineffable pleasure. The great Dr. Bellamy capped the climax by an elaborate calculation, based on science and philosophy, in which he estimated that the happiness of the blessed in heaven would be increased 9,600,000,000 times on account of the misery of the damned."

But now, Professor Knight states, the very revulsion of feeling from such opinions has become itself a ruling element in theology. As an instance, he quotes several representative theologians. Dr. Farrar, referring to the preaching of the Reformation period on the subject of hell, said: "These wanton exercises of the imagination assume the aspect of deadly blasphemy against Him whose name is Love. . . . We can scarcely refrain from the question which one has asked: 'What crimes of men can merit the endless tortures here set forth, except the crime of conceiving such tortures, and ascribing the malice of their influence to an all-wise and holy God?'" Dr. Briggs has said: "The preachers preach the damnation of the heathen; and the hearers hear and accept. But they do not believe it in their hearts. If they did, they would be more worthy of damnation than the heathen themselves—unless they should at once give their whole lives and their property to the missionary cause." Adds Professor Knight:

"Long ago John Wesley had said, 'Calvin's God is my Devil!' and now there are many who say the same of Wesley's God. And these new opinions are expressed, not merely by Universalists and Unitarians, but by members of orthodox or conservative churches—who alone are here quoted."

In further illustration of the extent of God's tenderness toward sinners, as taught by many modern leaders of theology in England and America, Professor Knight continues:

"It is argued that Christ, 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief,' is a perfect representative of God to us, and, therefore, God is Himself a being of sorrows and grief; and that Christ came for the purpose of declaring this unto men; for the nature of love is to suffer with the beloved. It is love that 'suffereth long . . . beareth all things, believeth all things, endureth all things,' and it is, therefore, the greatest of all things. Therefore, says Dr. A. H. Strong: 'Christ always suffers with us. He (who is God) began to suffer when the first sin was committed; and he will always suffer so long as men sin' here or hereafter. Apparently, all the pains of hell are, by sympathy, God's own pains, as truly as man's. The 'endless torment' of man will be the endless torment of God also. The doctrine of a suffering God is an old one, in some of its aspects, but here its import is newly realized; and it seems to reach certain chords of the human heart that vibrate to no other touch.

"Naturally, the theory as to the quality of the punishment in hell is adapted to this view of the temper of God. As everybody knows, the notion of literal fire in hell has long since disappeared; and even expressions to the effect that the 'figurative' fire (if we may so call it) will be more terrible than the literal, are not often heard or are modified by associated ideas. Thus Roman Catholics teach that the essence of eternal punishment is the loss of the 'Beatific Vision' of God."

Professor Knight thinks that there is danger that this tendency will go too far. "The New Hell," he says, "is often made so pleasant that it is liable to be chosen by bad men as a place of residence." He concludes with the following suggestion:

"The thing to be desired as a remedy for the backboneless condition of some modern theology, is not unlike the good old ortho-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dox doctrine of fear and the sense of justice executed—lest hell become like some of our 'reform prisons,' which, by unintelligent zeal in goodness, are made so comfortable and honorable as to fail of the purpose of prisons. Perhaps, indeed, there is evidence that the limits of excess are already reached. For a large number of the liberal orthodox, while their sympathies are fully alive, and they preach God's infinite tenderness in dealing with offenders, yet also as plainly and forcibly declare His equal and exact justice, the certainty of retribution in this world and in the next. Intelligence and conscience may be trusted to do the rest—that is, on the one hand, to clarify the doctrine with reference to mischievous associations, and, on the other, to fill out its meaning and give it definite expression, and thus to set forth a proper and efficient conception of divine government."

TOLSTOY'S SERMON ON THE WAR.

COUNT TOLSTOY, in the course of his recent philippic against the war (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 23), lays vehement stress on the anomalous nature of the whole military situation between Russia and Japan, from a religious point of view. Here we have, he comments, on the one hand Christians, professing the law of brotherhood and love; on the other hand, Buddhists, whose law forbids the killing, not only of men, but of animals; and we see these two classes of men, encouraged and upheld by their spiritual as well as by their temporal leaders, seeking each other by land and sea "in order to kill, torture, and mutilate each other in the most cruel way." Says the Count (we quote from his words as translated for the London *Times*), describing the attitude of the priests and religious leaders toward the war:

"All over Russia, from the palace to the remotest village, the pastors of churches, calling themselves Christians, appeal to that God who has enjoined love to one's enemies—to the God of Love Himself—to help the work of the devil to further the slaughter of men. . . . Christian pastors continue to invite men to the greatest of crimes, continue to commit sacrilege, praying God to help the work of war, and, instead of condemning, they justify and praise that pastor who, with the cross in his hands on the very scene of murder, encouraged men to the crime. The same thing is going on in Japan. . . . Japanese theologians and religious teachers no less than the military in the techniques of armament do not remain behind the Europeans in the techniques of religious deceit and sacrilege, but distort the great Buddhistic teaching by not only permitting but justifying that murder which Buddha forbade. The Buddhistic scientist Soyen-Shaku, ruling over eight hundred monasteries, explains that, altho Buddha forbade manslaughter, he also said he could never be at peace until all beings are united in the infinitely loving heart of all things, and that, therefore, in order to bring into harmony that which is discordant it is necessary to fight and to kill men.

"It is as if there never had existed the Christian and Buddhistic teaching about the unity of the human spirit, the brotherhood of men, love, compassion, the sacredness of human life."

In his picture of monstrous and incongruous proceedings, Count Tolstoy thus describes the part played by the soldier:

"Stupefied by prayers, sermons, exhortations, by processions, pictures, and newspapers, the cannon's flash, hundreds of thousands of men, uniformly dressed, carrying divers deadly weapons, leaving their parents, wives, children, with hearts of agony, but with artificial sprightliness, go where they, risking their own lives, will commit the most dreadful act of killing men whom they do not know and who have done them no harm. And they are followed by doctors and nurses, who somehow imagine that at home they can not serve simple, peaceful, suffering people, but can only serve those who are engaged in slaughtering each other. Those who remain at home are gladdened by news of the murder of men, and when they learn that many Japanese have been killed they thank some one whom they call God. . . . . .

"The frightful work commenced is continued. Loot, violence, murder, hypocrisy, theft, and, above all, the most frightful fraud—the distortion of religious teachings, both Christian and Buddhistic—continue."

"The evil from which the men of the Christian world suffer," says the Count, turning to the conditions which make such things possible, "is that they have temporarily lost religion." Religion, in his opinion, "alone affords a rational guidance for human activity." He refers not to that religion "which consists in belief in dogmas, in the fulfilment of rites which afford a pleasant diversion, consolation, stimulant," but to "that religion which establishes the relation of man to the All, to God, and, therefore, gives a general higher direction to all human activity, and without which people stand on the plane of animals, and even lower than they." To quote further:

"This evil which is leading men to inevitable destruction has manifested itself with special power in our time, because, having lost all rational guidance in life, and having directed all efforts to discoveries and improvements, principally in the sphere of technical knowledge, men of our time have developed in themselves enormous power over the forces of nature; but, not having any guidance for the rational adaptation of this power, they naturally have used it for the satisfaction of their lowest and most animal propensities.

"The one crying in the wilderness can again see, in the present war, the powers of darkness." —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

"Bereft of religion, men possessing enormous power over the forces of nature are like children to whom powder or explosive gas has been given as a plaything. Considering this power which men of our time possess, and the way they use it, one feels that, considering the degree of their moral development, men have no right, not only to the use of railways, steam, electricity, telephones, photography, wireless telegraphs, but even to the simple art of manufacturing iron and steel, as all these improvements and arts they use only for the satisfaction of their lusts, for amusement, dissipation, and the destruction of each other. . . . . .

"Man has no choice; he must be the slave of the most unscrupulous and insolent among slaves, or else the servant of God, because for man there is only one way of being free—by uniting his will with the will of God. People bereft of religion, some repudiating religion itself, others recognizing as religion those external, monstrous forms which have superseded it, and guided only by their personal lusts, fear, human laws, and, above all, by mutual hypnotism, can not cease to be animals or slaves, and no external

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

efforts can extricate them from this state, for only religion makes a man free.

"And most of the people of our time are deprived of it."

The following passage names the only way of salvation, according to Tolstoy:

"Yet a religion which answers to the demands of our time does exist and is known to all men, and in a latent state lives in the hearts of men of the Christian world. Therefore that this religion should become evident to and binding upon all men it is only necessary that educated men—the leaders of the masses—should understand that religion is necessary to man, that without religion men can not live a good life, and that what they call science can not replace religion; and that those in power and who support the old empty forms of religion should understand that what they support and preach under the form of religion is not only not religion but is the chief obstacle to men's appropriating the true religion which they already know, and which can alone deliver them from their calamities. So that the only certain means of man's salvation consists merely in ceasing to do that which hinders men from assimilating the true religion which already lives in their consciousness."

ARE WE PASSING THROUGH A RELIGIOUS CRISIS?

FACTS abound to show that the present generation is anything but indifferent to religious and moral questions. When a book like Harnack's "Essence of Christianity," which was not written as a popular book, but consists of sixteen university lectures, is called for in upward of sixty thousand copies in the original and in a dozen translations; and when the Delitzsch "Babel-Bibel" lectures, which are even more technical, and deal with only one, tho that a fundamental, problem of the Scriptures, are published in more than a hundred thousand copies and call forth scores of "Replies," there certainly can be no complaint of a lack of general interest in the problems of religion. Not the facts themselves, but the importance and significance of these facts, bothers the student. Do these facts indicate a normal development or a positive crisis in religious development? The question is discussed at considerable length in a series of papers in the *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic), the most conservative Protestant Church periodical in Germany. It says in substance:

Are we passing through a religious crisis at present? This question is answered negatively by earnest men in many cases. We are told that ten or twenty years ago there was danger of religious thought becoming seriously diseased. When Strauss, the author of the famous "Life of Christ," advocated his gospel of atheistic optimism, and when Darwinism entered upon its victorious career, and when theoretical and practical materialism became the creed of the educated world of Germany and elsewhere, then Christianity was at the brink of destruction. But now, it is maintained, this crisis is passed. Religious thought is rapidly becoming healthy and hearty. Indeed, a new religious age is just being inaugurated. Everywhere a decent respect is shown for the demands and the discussions of religion, and indifference to Christianity has practically disappeared. Religious problems are very popular in our day. Even in the novels and the theatrical plays of the day religious questions form the leading and popular theme. To this must be added the wonderful growth of Christian literature, of Christian journalism, of Christian charitable work, of mission enterprises, etc. No, there is no religious crisis at present. It is a pleasure to breathe such an air of Christian progress and development.

There is no doubt that there is some truth in these claims. There certainly is a reaction against the religious indifference or even hostility to the Christian Church that obtained in former generations. The human soul that, according to St. Augustine, can find no rest until it finds this in God, has certainly become disgusted with the husks that so much of modern anti-Christian thought has been offering to it. It often seems that religion is again to become fashionable, and even to be a power in the land. Evangelical Christianity has been developing a remarkable activity.

But are these indications sufficient to justify the claim that Christianity is not seriously endangered by the very factors that seem to indicate its progress and growth? A careful examination of the controlling motives in this religious development shows that if they are to control the destinies of Christianity and to determine its character and life then this Christianity will cease to be in substance what it has been in its best days in the past. What is now offered as religion is but a poor substitute for what Evangelical Christianity historically has been. In the place of fixed principles, such as were established by the Reformation, the modern Christianity is at best a system of moral maxims and teaching, religious impressions and feelings, and vague ideas and ideals. The Scriptures are losing their authoritative standing as the sole rule of faith, and such essentials as the doctrine of justification by faith alone are being discarded for a mere imitation of the model of the "historic Christ" as the substance of religious life. The absoluteness of Christianity is sacrificed, and it is not placed as a unique phenomenon of religious development above all other religions, but is made at best only "the first among equals." The attempt is made by the new science of the History of Religions (Religionsgeschichte) to find a natural place for Christianity among the religions of the world. With this uniqueness, such doctrines as the inspiration of the Scriptures, the fact of special revelation, and the like naturally fall to the ground. The person of Christ has ceased to be for modern Christianity what he was for that of former generations, altho there is now so much ado made of the "historical Christ," who in reality is no longer the God-man in whom the church of old gloried, but only the model-man and inspiring example. In this way Christianity is being deprived of its positive contents and substance, and if the modern ideals prevail, then Christianity has been fundamentally changed. Looking deeper than surface indications, it is evident that we are passing through a serious religious crisis, the outcome of which only a prophet or a prophet's son could foretell.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHINESE CRITIC ON THE RELIGIONS OF AMERICA.

OF the many books that have appeared dealing with American manners, habits, and beliefs, as observed by the more or less sympathetic eyes of visiting foreigners, perhaps nothing since the publication in 1832 of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans" is more searching than a recent work from the pen of an anonymous Chinaman—"As a Chinaman Saw Us." It purports to be a compilation from actual letters written by a Chinaman long resident in America to a friend at home in his native country, and is unhampered by the reserves that might affect a work intended originally for publication. The tone is often one of restrained amusement, and this is noticeable in the parts where the writer comments on the number of different religions that he found here. The fact, he remarks, may be explained on the ground that America was first settled to supply room for religious liberty. He says further:

"I have seen many of the great Western nations and observed their religions. My conclusion is that none make so general and united an attempt to be what they consider good and moral as the Americans; but the Americans scatter their efforts like shots fired from a gun, and the result is a multiplicity of religious beliefs beyond belief. I do not forget that America was settled to afford an asylum for religious belief, where men could work out their salvation in peace. If Americans would grant us the same privilege and not send missionaries to fight over us, all would be well. No one can dispute the fact that Americans are in earnest; the greater number believe they are right; and that they possess true zeal all China knows.

"The impression the convert in China obtains is that the United States is a sort of paradise, where Christians live in peace and happiness, loving one another, doing good to those who ill-treat them, turning the cheek to those who strike them, etc.; but the Chinaman soon finds after landing in America that this is often 'conspicuous by its absence.' These ideas are preached, and doubtless thousands follow them or attempt to do so; but that they are common practises of the people is not true. There is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

great need of Christian missions in America as well as in China. I told a clergyman that our people believed the Christian religion was very good for the Americans, and we had no fault to find with it, nor had we the temerity to insinuate that our own way was superior."

The following statement reads almost like a passage from an American tract on one of the topics of current interest—church unification:

"If I were 'fancy free,' I should like to lecture in America on the inconsistencies of the Caucasian. They really challenge our own. Instead of having one splendid church and devoting themselves to the real ethics of Christianity, these Christians have divided irrevocably, and so lost strength and force. They are in a sense turned against themselves, and their religious colleges are graduating men to perpetuate the differences. No more splendid religion than that expounded by Christ could be imagined if they would join hands and, like the Confucians, devote their attention not to rites and theological differences, but to the daily conduct of men."

The following paragraph continues the subject with amplifications:

"The Americans have a saying, 'Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves.' We believe that in taking care of the morals of the individual the nation will take care of itself. I took the liberty of commending this Confucian doctrine to a Methodist brother, but he had never been allowed to read the books of Confucius. They are classed with those of Mohammed, Voltaire, and others. So what can we do with such people, who have the conceit of all the ages and the ignorance of all time? Their great scholars see their idiosyncrasies, and I can not begin to describe them. One sect believes that no one can be saved unless immersed in water; others believe in sprinkling. Others, as the Quakers, denounce all this as mummery. One sect, the Shakers, will have no marriages. Another believes in having as many wives as they can support—the Mormons. The Jews and Quakers oblige members to marry in the society; in the latter instance the society is dying out, and the former from constant intermarriage has resulted in conspicuous and marked facial peculiarities. These different sects, instead of loving, despise one another. Episcopalians look down upon the Methodists, and the latter denounce the former because the priests sometimes smoke and drink. The Unitarians are not regarded well by the others, yet nearly all the other bodies contain Unitarians, who for business or other reasons do not acknowledge the fact. A certain clergyman would not admit a Catholic priest to his platform. All combine against the poor Jew."

The foregoing does not exhaust the anomalies of the religions of the Americans discovered by the Celestial visitor. In fact, he asserts that the deeper you delve into these religions the more numerous are your discoveries of their anomalous nature. Thus:

"I asked a New York lady at Newport if she had ever met Miss ——, a prominent Chinese missionary. She had never heard of her, and considered most missionaries very ordinary persons. This same lady, when some one spoke about laxity of morals, replied: 'It is not more morals but manners that we need.' And I can assure you that this high-church lady, a model of propriety, judged her men acquaintances by that standard. If their manners were correct, she apparently did not care what moral lapses they committed when out of her presence. Briefly, I looked in vain for the religion in every-day life preached by the missionary. Doubtless many possess it, but the meek and humble follower of the head of the Christian Church, the American who turned his cheek for another blow, the one who loved his enemies, or the one who was anxious to do unto others as he would have them do unto him, all these, whom I expected to see everywhere, were not found—at least in any numbers."

The writer closes with an expression of mild regret that the religious sympathies of the Americans are not a little wider:

"The religion of the Americans, as diffuse as it is, is one of the most remarkable factors you meet in that country. Despite its peculiar phases you can not fail to appreciate a people who make such stupendous attempts to crush out evil and raise the morals of the masses. We may differ from them. We may resent their assumption that we are pagans and heathens; but this colossal series of movements, under the banner of the cross, is one of the marvels of the world. Surely it is disinterested. It comes from the heart. I wish the Americans knew more of Confucius and his code of morals; they would then see that we are not so 'pagan' as they suppose."

A NEW MOVEMENT IN THE PROTESTANT CHURCH OF GERMANY.

A DECIDED reaction against the scholastic character of Protestant Church thought and life in Germany is making itself vigorously felt in the so-called "Gemeinschaftsbewegung" (Association Agitation), which has become national in extent, and now, perhaps, is the leading practical church problem of the empire. An objective discussion of the movement is furnished by Pastor Zeller, in *Die Studiegstube* (Stuttgart), whence we glean the following:

The new agitation is to all intents and purposes a pietistic agitation, and is directed against the type of theology that prevails in the universities and in the pulpits. It is a protest of the heart against the head, and is accordingly one of the ever-recurring reactions that put in their appearance in the ups and downs of church history. It is not positively new, but its earliest beginnings date back to the days of Professor Christlieb, of Bonn, and it has largely been influenced by the ideals of the practical Christianity of England and America, especially of the latter. It is largely a movement of the laity, who find that the pastors, with their intellectual university training and views, do not reflect the piety and the positive Christian convictions that the "associations" consider as belonging to the essentials of Christianity. The prejudice against the church and its pastors has extended so far that in some circles pastors are prohibited from membership or participation in the meetings of the association. The associations are largely controlled by younger men, and are characterized by a remarkable religious enthusiasm.

The author of this article, like most German pastors, is inclined to criticise the movement in a moderate way and to keep it, if possible, in harmony with the work of the church, fearing that, unless checked, the agitation will end in anti-churchly schism. He accordingly suggests that it be put more under German than foreign influence, and that in their innovations in doctrine and life the adherents make haste slowly.

The *Alte Glaube* (Leipsic), the organ of the orthodox conservatives, is inclined to deal a little more sharply with the new agitation. It publishes a series of articles by Pastor Fleisch, in which he especially attacks the position of the movement on the subject of the Scriptures. We quote from this source the following:

"The new agitation is marked by a pronounced anti-scientific enthusiasm for the Bible. It will have absolutely nothing to do with critical study and scientific research in the Scriptures, and chiefly because Lepsius was willing to make use of textual criticism in certain passages was he put under the ban. In Blankenburg especially it appears that the movement is one marked by a mystical enthusiasm that will have no theology and no science. Stockmayr, one of its protagonists, declares: 'All theology is poison. I would never permit a son of mine to study theology.' Another leader, Rubanowitz, in a special brochure entitled 'Was sagt die Schrift?' (What say the Scriptures?), declares that 'the so-called Christian theology' is no good, and that scientific research never leads to reliable results. 'It can never decide whether a book in the Bible is genuine or false.' Sectarian segregation has already resulted. In Hamburg the 'Philadelphia' association no longer celebrates the Lord's Supper with other Christians, but alone, basing its action on 2 Thess. iii. 6.

"Just how to meet this movement is a practical problem of grave moment to the church. It can be done only when the church recognizes the real grounds for this reaction against current theology and church life, and deals with these in accordance with the historical principles of Evangelical Protestantism, the Biblical principles of the Church of the Reformation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL EXISTENCE AND THE "RIGHT OF SEARCH AND SEIZURE."

LONDON newspapers of every shade of political opinion agree that Russia's attitude in the Red Sea, where, as they claim, a belligerent's right of search and seizure has been abused by the Czar's squadron, is emphatically one of life or death to Great Britain. "Our own policy is perfectly clear," declares Dr. T. J. Lawrence, professor of international law at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. "It is a matter of life and death for us to prevent any change in international law which would make the food of the civilian population undoubtedly contraband, and if arguments and protests will not do it, force must." Russia does not appear to think this a sound way of putting the issue, in view of the circumstances surrounding the Red Sea seizures of mail matter

ALLIES.

JAPAN (to John Bull)—"See how William helps Nicholas—you must do the same for me." —*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

and "suspicious" cargo; but London dailies are dead against her. "Public opinion on this subject is absolutely unanimous," declares the London *Times*. "It has been and happily still remains quite calm, but there could be no more fatal mistake than to imagine that it is, therefore, indifferent. It is tranquil because it is confident that the Russian Government will not adhere to an attitude plainly untenable." "While not one rash word should be said which could have the effect of increasing the tension of an anxious and dangerous interval, it would be futile to disguise the character or to minimize the risks of the situation which has arisen," asserts the London *Telegraph*, said to speak on international affairs with almost the authority of the Foreign Office itself. "We do not keep a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean in order that the inland sea shall be the scene of such an outrage," says the London *Standard*, mouthpiece of an influential group represented in the Balfour ministry. Liberal and opposition organs could be quoted at length to the same purpose. As *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says: "John Bull's blood is up."

The series of incidents which precipitated this explosion in the press arrange themselves around two questions of principle. The first concerns Russia's right to send her ships through the Dardanelles as merchantmen and then to rig them up in the Red Sea as men-of-war. But the Dardanelles aspect of this crisis is subordinated in the British press to what it pronounces the "senseless and arbitrary" seizure of a vessel which, like the *Malacca*, plies lawfully along the route to India, carrying passengers and goods of a character far from contraband in British eyes. The seizure of the *Malacca* is, moreover, but the culminating episode in a concatenation of intensifying grievances which for weeks past drew English eyes to the Red Sea. The eminent English writer on naval policy, Mr. H. W. Wilson, thus reviews the whole subject in the London *Times*:

"The first debatable point is the proclamation by Russia of food and cotton as contraband. If it be laid down that food and cotton are contraband without any protest on England's part, the risk to her food and raw material supply, in the event of a war with a great maritime Power, will be increased.

"In 1885 the British Government protested against the action of France in proclaiming rice contraband during her war with China, and notified the French Government that Britain would not consider herself bound by any decision of the French prize courts giving effect to this proclamation. Why has there been no protest in 1904?

"The second point is the use by a belligerent of a neutral port from which to search neutral shipping. Here it is the duty of the neutrals on either hand to enforce respect for their neutrality; and if they fail to do so, they lay themselves open to claims for damages from the aggrieved belligerent during or after the war. In at least two cases Russian war-ships have used neutral bases for the search of neutral shipping. In the first case, Admiral Wirenius's squadron coaled among the Turkish islands on the Red Sea littoral, and, sallying from these islands, examined British ships for contraband. Was England justified in tolerating such a search? For the Russian war-ships could not have remained days and weeks in the Red Sea had they observed the laws of war. As for the responsibility of Turkey, if there had been any untoward events, there could be no doubt on that head. Another and even more indefensible example of Russian violation of the precedents of war was the search of the British mail steamer *Osiris* by the Russian gunboat *Khrabry*, which has since the opening of the war been using Greek or Turkish territory as her base. It is clear that no Russian ship could have been in the Mediterranean if Russia and neutral Powers had strictly observed the laws of war. The British Government was, therefore, seemingly wrong in tolerating a search which was only possible because of a previous breach of international law. . . . . .

"Why was Russia allowed to exercise against British shipping in the Mediterranean and Red Sea a right which England waived in the case of German shipping during the South African war? In the South African war the British cruisers were acting from a British base; in the present war, the Russian cruisers have acted from a neutral base, which adds to the illegality of their proceedings."

And on the subject of international usage in time of war the London *Standard* says:

"Ordinary despatches from the accredited agents of the belligerent in a neutral country, or from neutral to belligerent, would be exempt from seizure. Other correspondence found on examination to be of a suspicious nature would be seizable; but the vessel herself, if carrying the mails in the ordinary course of business, would not be liable to be condemned for thus innocently carrying what might have a belligerent character. But the search and investigation imply both the detention of the vessel and an invasion of the secrecy of postal communication; 'and the interests affected by every detention of a mail are so great that the practical enforcement of the belligerent right would soon become intolerable to neutrals. Much tenderness would no doubt now be shown in a naval war to mail vessels and their contents; and it may be assumed that the latter would only be seized under very exceptional circumstances.' (Hall ["Treatise on International Law"], p. 679.) There is a trend of opinion toward conferring greater privileges on mail steamers, but no usage is yet formed on the subject. . . . . .

"It will be sufficient to mention here those [articles classed as contraband] that have been put forward by Russia recently. These are coal and every kind of material which can be used as fuel; raw cotton, that can be used as guncotton; and foodstuffs. These have been placed unconditionally in her list of contraband; and it is this fact that constitutes the objection. They may be used for warlike purposes; but, on the other hand, they are of daily use in the life of nations. The natural distinction would be that when their destination makes their use in war probable, they should be considered contraband, but otherwise should be free. Yet the Powers have varied in their practise, and there is no absolute international rule yet established. England, in 1870, as regards coal, held that the destination determined its character. Russia,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GENERAL SOBOLEFF,

Commanding the Sixth Siberian Army Corps which has participated in some recent encounters.

LIEUT-GEN. SLOUTCHEFFSKY.

Commanding the Tenth Army Corps and a right hand man of Kuropatkin.

GEN. BARON BILDERLING.

Commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps and said to side with Kuropatkin against Alexeieff.

LIEUT.-GEN. KELLER.

Commanding the Second Army Corps and told off recently to stay the forward march of Kuroki.

GENERAL NIEDEFSNILLER.

Commanding the railway guards and Chief of Staff to Alexeieff.

MEN OF MARK AT MUKDEN.

in 1884, objected vigorously to coal being considered contraband at all. England during her great wars with France treated provisions as contraband; but when France included rice during her hostilities with China in 1885, Lord Granville announced that England would not acquiesce in any prize court decisions to that effect. Disagreement with the United States followed from their dissent to the inclusion by England of provisions among contraband during the war with France; but now both countries agree in protest against their inclusion by Russia. The latter Power has been especially inconsistent. Before the present war she objected both to coals and provisions as contraband. In her present list she includes both without qualification, and the addition of cotton is a remarkable innovation, tho in the special circumstances of the Civil War in America cotton was treated by the Northern States as contraband, on the ground that it was equivalent to money in the hands of the Southern Confederacy, and the basis upon which the belligerent operations of the Confederacy rested. The case of foodstuffs is far the most important, and obviously neither England nor the United States would admit a usage which would make them contraband."

GERMANY'S AWE OF RUSSIA.

THAT exciting story, originating with the Paris *Matin*, that Germany had offered Russia the port of Kiao-Chou as a refuge in case the squadron at Port Arthur escaped into blue water, has let loose a flood of varied comment in Europe's organs, semi-official, official, and uninspired. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, an organ of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given reasons for regarding the "legend" as "absurd," but the Paris *Journal*, in the face of a Tokyo despatch of denial, says Japan has proofs that the story is not without some sort of foundation. "Until proof to the contrary comes," says the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), however, "we shall continue to regard these rumors as absolutely fantastical. . . . Germany has no reason to play Russia's game." This last bit of comment is strikingly at variance with the favorite theory of the London *Spectator* that Germany plays Russia's game from sheer necessity. This is how the English weekly argues:

"We must remember that the guiding principle of German foreign policy is not merely not to quarrel with Russia, but to seek the favor of Russia. Next, it must not be supposed that the German desire to stand well with the Power on their eastern frontier has been in the least modified by the Russian reverses in Manchuria. Germany is still most anxious to serve Russia, and obtain the reward of Russian friendship, and so relief from the dread of the war with two fronts. Germany is, therefore, always trying to produce evidence to prove that she is in reality Russia's best friend, and that tho she is not bound by any alliance, as is France, her goodwill is, in truth, much more active and efficient than that of the radical republic which professes to be the friend of the Czar."

In a subsequent issue, the English weekly, which is very suspicious of Emperor William, and constantly urges an Anglo-Russian understanding, returns to the charge thus:

"One must understand the attitude of German and Austrian statesmen toward Russia and this war in the Far East. They probably dislike the idea of Japanese success very acutely. They must perceive, to begin with, that it will be a great blow to conservative prepossessions and conservative ideals. Russia is to these statesmen the ultimate buttress of the principle of authority, and to see the authoritative character of its organization discredited, and even quoted as a cause of ill-success in war, is secretly most painful. We doubt if they care much whether the successful state is yellow or white, Christian or undefinable in beliefs; but they do not like to see mind, and an organization in which mind has been the special and the amazing factor, so steadily winning the game against mere force. Japan, too, is a new Power; and the rise of any new Power to a front position, whether that Power be American or Asiatic, frets and disturbs, or perhaps even a little bewilders, them. They have calculated without it for two hundred years, and do not want to be plagued with anything to them so unaccountable as either Washington or Tokyo. If, indeed, there were any chance that Japan would break Russia, as Prussia broke Austria in 1866, they might reconcile themselves to the phenomenon, for a tremendous weight would be lifted from their shoulders; but they regard this as practically impossible. Russia, they think, even if expelled from the Far East, will be as strong in Europe as ever—nay, may, from the resulting concentration of her forces, be even stronger. The German Emperor, therefore, whose position is the worst because he has France upon his western frontier, desires as much as ever to conciliate Russia, and would exceedingly like to do the Romanoffs some considerable service."

Such constant application of editorial *x*-rays to every form of German world-policy irritates the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) and its Teutonic contemporaries sufficiently to justify the observation of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that "there is only dislike and mistrust of Germany on the English side, and something of the same sort on the German side." The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, furious at London's triumphant proclamation that Bismarckian diplomacy is "bankrupt," refers to leading English dailies as "ignorant and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mendacious," and contributes these ideas of Russo-German relations:

"Whether it be the object of the British Government, as claimed by the Pan-German press notwithstanding the usual reserve of that press, to create new suspicion between Berlin and St. Petersburg and thus wholly to isolate Germany, and whether the visit of King Edward to Emperor William at Kiel was to promote this end, we leave to be surmised. We trust that our relations with Russia are at present of such a nature that any such attempt on the part of Great Britain is foredoomed in advance to failure.

"In questions relating to so-called world-politics, England is a factor with which we are compelled to reckon first and foremost. It is advisable, therefore, to regulate the German attitude in accordance with the traditions of the Bismarckian diplomacy—that is, to adopt as the foundation of our foreign policy the cultivation of the best possible relations with Russia. At the same time we must seek to promote friendly relations with the English, avoiding, in any event, useless bickerings which serve no end of ours, but which have incalculable effects because we never know what capital the English newspapers will take pains to make out of them."

With the precision of a phonograph, those German dailies which regard British pleas for an understanding with Russia as so many blows at Berlin, echo the sentiments of the Bismarckian organ. "An Anglo-German understanding would be welcomed by us," asserts the *Tageblatt* (Berlin), "provided we could drive a good bargain by it and provided we did not come into opposition with Russia." "Germany desires to go her own way peacefully," says the *Reichsbote* (Berlin), "but she is prepared to vindicate her rights." Of the visit of King Edward to the German Emperor recently, the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Leipsic) complains: "King Edward has sufficient insight to perceive that, in spite of all assurances, a visit to us made at such a critical period must make a painful impression in St. Petersburg and inspire new distrust of Germany there." "Any close friendship with England would mean another estrangement between Germany and Russia," thinks the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin), "and we have a far greater interest in maintaining good relations with Russia than we have in maintaining good relations with Great Britain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HIS PRIVATE OPINION.

KING EDWARD—"Those Germans are good, brave people. (Aside) The Devil take them." —*Jugend* (Munich).

THE OPEN DOOR IN THE DARDANELLES.

RUSSIA'S wish to enjoy a free passage for her squadron between the Pacific, the Black Sea, and the Baltic has become acute since the outbreak of the unpleasantness with Japan, notes the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), and this accounts for those passages of the Dardanelles by units of the Czar's squadron which British dailies deem surreptitious. Russia, in English eyes, is impudently violating the treaty which nominally leaves in the hands of the Sultan, under restrictions, the right of entry in and out of the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. According to the London *St. James's Gazette*, it would seem that the Sultan, appropriately subjected to pressure, is willing to declare the Dardanelles open to the war-ships of Russia and closed to those of other Powers; but the *Vossische Zeitung*, which represents anti-imperialist and liberal German opinion, observes:

"The closing of the straits is to Russia less of a protection than a burden. While legally it hinders foreign ships from penetrating into the Black Sea, it also more effectively hinders Russia from sending her war-ships into the Ægean and the Mediterranean. The Russian squadron in the Black Sea is, in fact, imprisoned. This state of affairs is now having its logical result. The Russian reinforcements must lose weeks because the Dardanelles is not open. . . . Russia will strive, constantly strive, to secure free

HER DARLING.

MADAM GERMANY (to army officer)—"If those bad men write novels about you, come to your mama." —*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

IMPRESSIONS OF GERMANY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and unhindered passage for herself into the Mediterranean."

The German daily adds that the Berlin Government has nothing to do with the question of the open door or the closed door in the Dardanelles, and will leave its settlement to the Powers most directly concerned. The same declaration is made by the Bismarckian, militarist, and anti-English *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It admits, too, that Russia has "repeatedly and persistently violated" all Dardanelles treaty clauses of late. She sends war-ships through the "closed door," altho trading vessels and private yachts have been compelled, when not Russian, to dismantle the merest popgun.

But by far the most sensational revelation regarding Russia's attitude toward the Dardanelles is contained in a *Contemporary Review* (London) article by Dr. E. J. Dillon, who says the St. Petersburg Government was restrained from a violent seizure of the straits only by the moderating influence of the Czar. This was a few years ago:

VICE ADMIRAL BIRNLEFF.
In command of the Baltic squadron which has caused so much discussion.

"Russia could and should seize Constantinople and cut the Gordian knot of the Dardanelles once for all. Great Britain might wince and even protest, as she had protested against the breach of the undertaking given respecting the free port of Batoum, but in latter-day politics mere protests are harmless. The Black Sea squadron, which had been little more than an expensive luxury ever since the last campaign against Turkey, would now do its work; the other Powers could be relied upon to recognize the accomplished fact, and one of the three Eastern questions would be settled forever.

"Such was the plan. And it was no longer the secret of any one man, but an imperial scheme submitted to and approved by the higher and highest dignitaries of state. It quickly assumed definite shape; the plan of campaign was drawn up by the War Minister in conjunction with his colleague of the Marine; all preparations were made with more than average foresight, and when the propitious moment seemed to have arrived His Majesty summoned a council including the Ministers of War, Marine, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, and asked their opinions. With one dissentient voice they applauded the scheme, and, having duly signed the minutes, dispersed to their homes, confident that in a few weeks the map of south-eastern Europe would stand in need of revision. Why that fateful resolution, which had thus passed through all the necessary stages and needed but a single word to be carried into effect, was never executed is a mystery, the clew to which the historian will have little difficulty in finding."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BELLIGERENT ATROCITIES.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY and detail are not lacking in the accusations of barbarous conduct now vehemently interchanged by Russians and Japanese, but each party to the controversy in progress is denying the charges of the other. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) and other Muscovite organs are denouncing the soldiers of General Kuroki in particular. The wounded are fired upon as they are borne from the field by nurses, and dying men are subjected to every form of torture. All this, we are told, is in striking contrast with Russian humanity. The Japanese legation in Paris has issued an official denial of these allegations, while the London *Mail* insists that the barbarity is all on the side of Kuropatkin's forces. The Japanese, it declares, even bury the Russian dead "with due respect and honor," in spite of which the Paris *Gaulois* says:

"After a long silence, the Japanese legation at Paris has decided to deny in the French press the stories of the revolting atrocities to which the Russian wounded, who have the misfortune to fall into the hands of the enemy are subjected. Nevertheless, the sources from which these stories proceed are not less worthy of credit than the diplomatic establishments of Japan. Those who represent the Russian press in the theater of war are unanimous in affirming the veracity of these accounts of abominable cruelty, and the Russian press has no reason to still further blacken the reputation of the dwellers in the Land of the Rising Sun.

"Moreover, this reputation was already sufficiently established by the attack, on the night of February 8 of this year, upon the Russian squadron at Port Arthur; and if the opinion of the civilized world of the West has been somewhat misled on this subject by political passion and by specious pleas it will finally be enlightened, and then the most cultivated nation of Asia will appear before the West in its true light, with the aims and the tendencies for which it stands. . . . . .

"Not only do the Japanese odiously torture the Russian wounded by amputating their tongues and hands and by piercing their breasts with bayonets but they pillage their ambulance service and fire upon the medical men. Is it possible to admit that a nation, even an Asiatic one, should trample under foot with impunity the flag of that fraternal union whose noble mission is to blend all nations in the sentiment of union and charity?"

But the *Action* (Paris), prone to rush to the defense of Japan like all other French anticlerical organs, observes that the accusations of cruelty are mutual. "Who is wrong? Who is right?" it asks. "Can so many tales of atrocity be authentic?" The fault is with the whole art of war, it thinks:

"Nothing is more absurd than this pretended 'right of war,' in which the cerebral hypocrisy of our civilization attires itself. Why not plead a right of assassination and a right of thugs? Because a little Czar in Europe, after exploiting his trickery of peaceful sensibility, thinks it well to steal Manchuria from China and Korea from Japan, millions of men must choke one another. It is necessary to boil a cauldron of broken skulls and spatter the fields and discolor the seas of the Far East with gore. When a mere torpedo can occasion aboard a ship more slaughters than a thousand assassins in a city, what does the humanitarian snobbery of which both belligerents are so proud amount to?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADIAN CRITICISM OF AMERICAN "INSOLENCE."

IN directing that United States embassies and legations abroad are henceforth to be styled "American" officially, Secretary of State John Hay has given offense to a considerable section of the Canadian press. Dominion organs of the "imperial" school are especially aggrieved, and the Montreal *Witness* reflects much newspaper opinion by characterizing Mr. Hay's action as a specimen of "the standing insolence of his people in speaking of themselves as the Americans." The country in question, adds this daily, is simply "the United States," a name recognized as correct by "established custom" and "universal practise." Misuse of the word "American" in England has contributed to the stiffening of our determination to monopolize the name, according to the Toronto *Telegram*. "We have a sense of propriety which receives a rude jolt when a nation occupying less than one-half of the Americas has the nerve to monopolize the geographical name of all," asserts the Toronto *Saturday Night*. "To call the United States 'America' is quite as ridiculous as to describe a cap and a pair of swimming trunks as 'a suit of clothes.'"

The English press, so far as it pays any attention to the matter at all, seems to have little sympathy with this Canadian grievance. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"But what are we to do? What are we to call them? With

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

extreme anxiety not to offend, we must yet realize that 'inhabitants of the so-called United States' is not a handy phrase, and 'Yankee' is difficult to assimilate in any high quality of English prose. We are old-fashioned folk here and dislike the abbreviations of the United States of North America slang, yet something neat must be provided for us if we are not to offend. After all, these matters are not settled by degree. Perhaps the Canadians might accomplish some stroke of wit or invention that would help us. It is told of the Rev. W. A. O'Conor, of Manchester, that he once referred to himself 'and another Irishman.' 'But,' said his interlocutor, 'surely he is an Englishman.' 'No doubt that is so,' said Mr. O'Conor, 'but I used the word Irishmen in its comprehensive sense.' And why should we not call those other people Canadians?"

A FAMOUS RUSSIFER SENT TO FINLAND.

PRINCE IVAN OBOLENSKY, the new governor-general of Finland, owes his distinction, say all refugee organs—newspapers or periodicals edited by individuals in exile from the Russian police—to his energy in suppression. He has suppressed, in the course of a stern career, students' risings, peasant assemblies, and newspapers innumerable. *Free Russia* (London), revolutionary as it is, however, does not give the prince a blacker character than does the London *Standard:*

"Prince Ivan Obolensky, the newly-appointed governor-general of Finland, enjoys the unenviable reputation of being one of the most cruel and ruthless administrators in Russia. Born in 1845, he first served in the navy; and in the Russo-Turkish war he distinguished himself in Silistria by constructing a bridge over the Danube for the transport of Russian siege guns. Shortly after the war he left the naval service and obtained a civil post at Simbirsk, which he held for seven years. About five years ago he was appointed governor of Charkoff, where he suppressed the students' riots and the agarian movement by resorting to very harsh measures. He treated the peasants as revolutionaries, and had them beaten by the Cossacks. He sent the Cossacks to the villages, and innocent and guilty alike were mercilessly beaten, some of them to death. He imposed a fine of eight hundred thousand rubles on the offending communities, thus turning many peasants into beggars. After the suppression of the riots the governor turned his attention to political suspects, and arrest followed arrest, the result being that discontent increased and reached its climax in the attempt on the life of the hated prince in August, 1902. Prince Obolensky escaped with a slight wound. His would-be murderer was a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, which had passed sentence of death on the governor for his 'butcheries.'

"Prince Obolensky, however, had now become a *persona grata* with the Czar, who, after the attempted assassination, addressed a telegram to him declaring his high appreciation of the governor's activity, and thanking God that his life was spared. Shortly afterward, Prince Obolensky was summoned to St. Petersburg, as he had been almost boycotted by Charkoff society."

The first result of the prince's appointment was the suppression of several newspapers in Finland, including the *Poivolethi* (Helsingfors), which seems to have been disrespectful to the memory of the late General Bobrikoff. Four or five more Finnish organs, it is said, are marked for suppression by Prince Obolensky, who, prior to his departure for Helsingfors, received an elaborate letter of instructions from the Czar. "Strengthen in the minds of the Finnish people the conviction that their historic destinies are indissolubly bound up with those of Russia," wrote Nicholas II. The prince is further bidden to maintain for the welfare of Finland the "local autonomy" she now enjoys. The entire epistle is amazing to the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), one of the leading liberal organs of Europe:

"When we read attentively the Czar's autograph letter addressed to General Obolensky when he succeeded General Bobrikoff as governor-general of Finland, we are surprised at the lack of comprehension persisted in by the ruling classes of Russia in the face of the events transpiring in the Grand-Duchy. The Czar declares that the local administration and the legislation enjoyed by Finland since her union with Russia may be retained. Would it not be supposed that St. Petersburg is unaware that the Finnish constitution has been ignored, that all liberty has been taken away from this long free people, who never misused their freedom? And when Nicholas II. adds that authority, without weakening, must strive to knit Finland more closely to the empire, is it not easy to understand what new menaces are made to the Finnish nation?

"We readily understand that it is desired in St. Petersburg to unify all the parts of the vast Russian empire, impart a character in common to the governments in the different provinces, create a solid mass that foreign influence can no longer permeate. But what can not be justified is the desire to accomplish all this in a reactionary spirit, and what can not be approved is the abstraction from a wise and safe people, which has never abused the freedom accorded it, of rights which it has never exceeded. In no circumstances, under no pretext of unifying a system of government, may a people be caused to retrograde when it has become sufficiently enlightened by its own efforts to have the control of its own affairs entrusted to it."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN WARNINGS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

KING EDWARD views with alarm the growing aggressiveness of this country in the general conduct of foreign policy, avers the Vienna *Zeit*, an organ in close touch with Austrian diplomatic opinion, and which claims that the British monarch's ceaseless efforts to cement friendships with continental Powers are intended partly as a means of insurance against "the American peril." The Vienna daily seems to have this idea all to itself, but it is not alone just now in warning Europe generally against the United States. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), known to be in close touch with the German Foreign Office, was never more persistent in proclaiming the ambitious but vague designs with which it credits the Department of State at Washington. The tone of this paper, like the anti-American tone of the *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* and others similarly inspired, is explained in England as a form of discontent with the Monroe Doctrine. Thus, the anonymous writers who in *The National Review* (London) hide themselves behind the signature "A. B. C.," etc., let us into the following United States Government secret:

"Germany, no doubt, would like to establish an empire in South America. Some Germans hope that this may be gradually accomplished by means of the German emigration to Brazil and the Argentine Republic. But any attempt to hoist the German flag on the South American Continent would mean war with the United States. Such a war, however, could not be undertaken by Germany, destitute as she is of coaling-stations. That she is perpetually intriguing in the West Indies as well as in Central and South America in order to secure naval bases on the other side of the Atlantic, is well known to Mr. Hay and other American statesmen; but for internal political reasons, chiefly the strength and organization of the German vote, these maneuvers are prudently concealed from the American public, who are consequently rather disposed to deride the idea that Germany 'means business.'"

This lets the cat out of the bag so far as the anti-American press of Germany is concerned—at least, that is what we are assured time and again by the London *Times* and *Spectator*. The anti-American tone of the Russian press, conspicuous by its suppression for a time, is now allowed to reassert itself, and the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) is beginning to see a menace to the peace of the world in the growth of the United States navy. To quote:

"The future will reveal to what purposes the Americans intend to devote those fearful squadrons which, with the quickness of the waving of some magical wand, spring from the ship-building plants of the United States. It is difficult to believe that the Americans need these leviathans for peaceable objects, and still more difficult to believe that the Americans stand in fear of an attack by some European Power.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PANORAMA.

THE CROSSING. By Winston Churchill. Cloth, 598 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is a tryptych. The first panel is the passage of North Carolina colonists to Kentucky, under the lead of Col. George Rogers Clark; the second deals with the troubled after-years of that occupation of "the dark and bloody ground," introducing General James Wilkinson (a sort of first cousin, in state-craft, of Aaron Burr), and his dalliance with Louisiana, to which region the hero-raconteur of the tale, James Ritchie, is wafted from St. Louis; the third treats of a theme of love in New Orleans, prior to the Louisiana Purchase. In the first we find a tale of adventure and splendid endurance, in the reading of which one is slightly wearied by strenuous reiteration of hardships, and reduced to an occasional yawn by the too massive excellence and versatility of the boy chronicler, Davy Ritchie, who so artlessly "blows his own horn." In the second we find a tale of politics and early colonial trials, including the pitiful waning of the brilliant Clark, who is Mr. Churchill's hero-elect. In the third we find love-making and romance, in the course of which the stolidly progressive Ritchie wins a fair Vicomtesse, a royalist flower transplanted to these shores from the Court of Louis XVI. and the horrors of the French Revolution.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

A master-hand were indeed necessary to reduce this enormous mass of detail to unity. It is something Mr. Churchill has not fully done; but it is achievement enough, despite the heterogeneity of the three divisions, that he retains the reader's interest, with the occasional lapses already noted throughout. The love-story of the third part is especially rich, and Madame la Comtesse d'Ivry-la-Tour is one of the most lovable of women.

Mr. Churchill's pen, when it strikes a descriptive passage, is not swept away by the current of his own rhetoric. There is no attempt at tall writing, and the result when the author is a little *exalté*, through his admiration of some of his characters, leads one to be grateful for a danger glanced at but escaped. His admiration for Colonel Clark is intense, and the reader must be strong indeed who is not affected by it.

One notable thing in this book is the lack of humor, alike in the portrayal of character and in comment. The absence of this sauce piquante makes it the more creditable to the author that attention to the tale should so seldom flag.

It is a pleasant way of learning history. In the last part, one is convinced that the charm of portraying the love-story diverted Mr. Churchill somewhat from the historical quarry. For the Louisiania Purchase is brought in with the very last chapter, and really only as a lengthy foot-note. One of the most interesting things "The Crossing" does is to impress the reader with the land-acquiring, exploring character of the early colonists. While the thirteen colonies were freeing themselves from the Mother Country, energetic pioneers were striking out for new fields, with thoughts of still further independence. Witness this flight beyond the Blue Wall of the mountains skirting the western borders of Virginia and North Carolina to still more virgin soil, the State of Frankland, and the final acquisition of Louisiana.

FROM A STATE OF WAR TO A STATE OF PEACE.

THE SOCIETY OF TO-MORROW. By G. de Molinari. Cloth, 230 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

IN this book, the venerable French economist makes one of the clearest and most commanding arguments for the permanent place of the world that has yet appeared. Little is said about what the "Society of To-morrow" will be, except that it will be a "State of Peace," and in contradistinction to the "State of War" in which society has always lived; for this the author regards as sufficient to inaugurate the social millennium. Indirectly, the book is an arraignment of Socialism.

What the world needs, says M. de Molinari, in effect, is a régime of absolute liberty. This, he asserts, has hitherto been made impossible by the despotism and interference of governments, and by the existence of powerful military and official classes, whose personal interests are bound up with militarism, conquest, and war. By the use of many facts and figures, he shows that ruin threatens most civilized states in consequence of vast and growing military expeditions and the policy of annexation. It is to this state of things that he attributes the serious financial and economic condition of European nations, and he argues that it is only by putting an end to the rule of the privileged classes interested in maintaining the present policy of war and aggression that the resources and energies of the industrial and commercial populations will be released from their present burdens. For ensuring security, the nations, says the author, pay, in the form of costly armaments, premiums that exceed the risk. "Hence the most urgent reform of the present time is to put an end to this latent state of conflict." And the way to do this, he asserts, is to organize a system of "collective insurance" against war that shall provide for the collective protection of the state, and supersede the present "isolated insurance." He is of the opinion that the ruinous effects of war upon neutral and non-belligerent states gives them a right to intervene whenever other states purpose to engage in conflict. In fact, he proposes the substitution of "collective justice" for the present claim of each government to be the judge of its own rights.

Thus far the author is very convincing and his words are wonderfully suggestive. But some of his conclusions as to the beneficent results of competition are far from satisfying. He continues, in effect: When the "State of War" has given place to the "State of Peace"; when sovereignity has, in fact as well as form, passed from the ruling classes, oligarchies, and parties to the people; and when the absolute power over the life and property of citizens, necessarily maintained by governments on account of the existence of a "State of War," has ceased—then a system of absolutely unfettered competition will ensue, with such beneficent results that a state of social rest will obtain, and "there will be no need of such fancied remedies as are promised by Socialism."

The author does not make it plain, however, why he believes an era of unrestricted competition would follow the establishing of a "State of Peace," and—granting that such a condition of perfect liberty were attained—his only argument to show that competition would prove an effective solution to our social ills is that it is in harmony with "natural law."

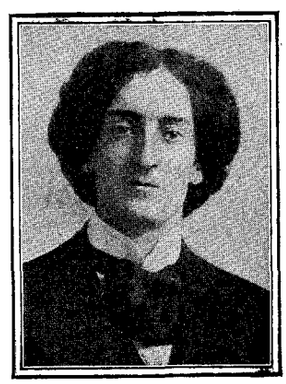
There is published with the book, in the form of an appendix, an interesting and valuable essay on "The Cost of War" by Edward Atkinson, the Boston publicist.

A BOOK ABOUT BOOKS.

HOW TO GET THE BEST OUT OF BOOKS. By Richard Le Gallienne. Cloth, 167 pp. Price, $1.25. The Baker & Taylor Company.

WHETHER Richard Le Gallienne wrote of a leviathan or a lady-bug, he would not fail to flash upon his subject the rich hues of poesy. His page, whatever his theme, never fails to take on the colors of "the rainbow shell that paddles on a halcyon sea."

This volume is full of the charm that invests all of his work, full of the delicate, elusive aroma of libraries, of poets' fields, of poets' skies. A half-dozen chapters form the work, and the author, in a prefatory note, expresses his indebtedness to Mr. Robert Mackay, a New York editor, for the suggestions upon which the papers are based. In his foreword he assures the academic that his book has a very humble purpose. He feels that it will be approached with a certain condescension by those stiffly "professional" persons who consider that they alone are the custodians and appraisers of genius.



RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

To beat in upon the unbeliever the truth that literature is a living thing, not under the padlock of the colleges, but warm and sweet and close to life—this is the first aim of these unpretentious pages.

It will be a privilege to the young people of America to read this book about books. Mr. Le Gallienne is sometimes accused of writing in light and frivolous vein; but the truth is that at bottom he is one of the most serious of our men of letters. How delicate are his "Prose Fancies," and yet how deep they go! Flowers of the foam, yet under them hangs the abyss of life. One needs to read only that tender sketch, "The Burial of Romeo and Juliet," to get his sense of the poignant pathos of mortal things. And one does not have to go farther than his little paper on "Tragedy" to see that he is well grounded in the principles of a sound criticism. He stands for what is most vital and spiritual in life and letters.

Mr. Le Gallienne's advice, while directed mainly to a youthful and unread *clientèle*, is still stuck full of plums for any book-lover. He advocates the flouting of books that do not interest us, the books forced upon us by bullyragging advertising, and insistent, all-virtuous book lists; yet he counsels that we should not let inertia keep us from our

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

own. A reader has to brace his spirit at first for his Dante or his Plato; yet, having climbed to these steeps, in what serene skies may he poise! In his chapter, "What's the Use of Poetry?" Mr. Le Gallienne gives us a well-worded definition of poetry, and insists that the use of this melodious art is just "the whole use of living." He goes on to say:

"Instead of its being a superficial decoration of life, poetry is, rightly understood, the organic expression of life's deepest meaning, the essence in words of human dreams and human action. It is the truth of life told beautifully—and yet truthfully."

In discussing "The Novel and Novelists of To-day," he mentions Tolstoy, Meredith, and Bjornson as our three great living fictionists—Tolstoy the Christian, Meredith the philosopher, Bjornson the patriot—men who have been "teachers of their time, with an influence far beyond that of the professed religious and philosophical teachers." Of Mr. Henry James we are told that he is a master of the social drama—a scientist of society; and that "a novel by him is less a novel than a Blue Book of the upper classes. . . . If he is read in the future, he will be read as one reads Darwin on earthworms—for his marvelous observations of minute social phenomena."

Of Mr. Howells he says:

"He is a broader, more creative writer. There is, so to say, a Chaucerian objectivity about his observation. His business is with the average and the normal, and he will probably survive as the first painter of the American middle class. His excellent style is on the side of his endurance, whereas the style of Mr. James . . . is plainly subject to writer's cramp."

Gabriel D'Annunzio is "a very jungle of passion and inspiration." Maeterlinck, Stephen Phillips, William Butler Yeats, Maurice Hewlett, and Joseph Conrad are named as leaders among the younger writers, a band of dream pedlers bound together by "a certain spiritual romanticism of attitude, and a certain thrilling reality of style."

Mr. Le Gallienne's volume is a high-bred and scholarly work, without any of the stiffness and sterility that mark too frequently the book of advice.

MEMOIRS WELL WORTH WHILE.

MEMOIRS OF HENRY VILLARD. Two volumes. Cloth, 786 pp. Price, $5 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE memoirs of a man who was mixed intimately in many of the critical episodes of a determining period of American history, who rubbed shoulders with the men of the hour, and who later himself became one of the commanding figures of a great movement, when they are related with the entire frankness which characterizes these memoirs of Villard, have a value greater than the subjective interest which usually attaches to such recitals. Moreover, the late Mr. Villard, in composing his memoirs, adopted a point of view so far removed from subjective analysis as to be as unusual as it is entertaining.

We have throughout the pages that recount his life-story such vivid pen-pictures of the men and events that formed its tangents that we instantly recognize the qualities that made the writer a brilliant campaign reporter and war correspondent. It is, perhaps, in the first of the two volumes, and the few chapters of the second, which deal with this earlier period of Villard's life, that the casual reader will find the greater attraction.

Mr. Villard seems to have a genius for getting the gist of character in a few pen strokes. His incidental sketches are truly illuminative. Here is a bit from an account of the first debate between Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln that carries a clearer picture than most of the many long accounts of the meeting:

"As far as all external conditions were concerned, there was nothing in favor of Lincoln. He had a lean, lank, indescribably gawky figure, an odd-featured, wrinkled, inexpressive, and altogether uncomely face. He used singularly awkward, almost absurd, up-and-down, and sidewise movements of his body to give emphasis to his arguments. His voice was naturally good, but he frequently raised it to an unnatural pitch. Yet the unprejudiced mind felt at once that, while there was on the one side a skilful dialectician and debater arguing a wrong and weak cause, there was on the other a thoroughly earnest and truthful man, inspired by sound convictions in consonance with the true spirit of American institutions. There was nothing in all Douglas's powerful effort that appealed to the higher instincts of human nature, while Lincoln always touched sympathetic chords. Lincoln's speech excited and sustained the enthusiasm of his audience to the end. When he had finished two stalwart young farmers rushed on the platform, and, despite his remonstrances, seized and put him on their shoulders, and carried him in that uncomfortable posture for a considerable distance. It was really a ludicrous sight to see the grotesque figure holding frantically on to the heads of his supporters, with his legs dangling from their shoulders, and his pantaloons pulled up so as to expose his underwear almost to his knees."

A reminiscence of an evening spent alone with Lincoln while waiting at a lonely way-station for a belated train is too good to be missed.

". . . a thunder-storm compelled us to take refuge in an empty freight-car standing on a side track, there being no buildings of any sort at the station. We squatted down on the floor of the car and fell to talking on all sorts of subjects. It was then and there he told me that, when he was clerking in a country store, his highest political ambition was to be a member of the state legislature. 'Since then, of course,' he said laughingly, 'I have grown some, but my friends have got me into *this* business [meaning the canvass]. I did not consider myself qualified for the United States Senate, and it took me a long time to persuade myself that I was. Now, to be sure,' he continued, with another of his peculiar laughs, 'I am convinced that I am good enough for it; but, in spite of it all, I am saying to myself every day: It is too big a thing for you; you will never get it! Mary [his wife] insists, however, that I am going to be Senator and President of the United States, too.' These last words he followed with a roar of laughter, with his arms around his knees, and shaking all over with mirth at his wife's ambition. 'Just think,' he exclaimed, 'of such a sucker as me as President!'"

The latter part of the memoirs deals with Mr. Villard's financial career, and is no less entertaining than the first, altho the field covered is one of interest to a rather narrower circle of readers than will be drawn to the political and Civil War reminiscences. But the account of the building and financiering of the Northern Pacific Railroad is a record of value, well preserved.

The narration lacks somewhat in unity, owing to the death of the author in 1900, before the last chapters had been put into final shape. But the style is clean and crisp throughout, as free from obnoxious mannerisms as the story itself is from undue personal aggrandisement.

A GROUP OF DECADENTS WHO TELL THEIR OWN STORIES.

THE PICAROONS. By Gelett Burgess and Will Irwin. Cloth, 284 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

ALL these tales are told in the first person and in racy native vernacular, such as fell from a group of petty adventurers and scamps who met one night in San Francisco and hobnobbed over a free lunch given by Coffee John.

"The Miracle at Coffee John's," the first story, recounts how a scamp newspaper man founded the great "Bauer Syndicate." The third story

GELETT BURGESS.

WILL IRWIN.

is told by James Wiswell Coffin, 3d, a Harvard Freshman. Professor Vango, ex-medium, is the next raconteur, who narrates his own fortunes. And so on, in picturesque variety.

The tales are all intended to amuse, but their humor is of a sort that is as likely to strike a note of sadness as of mirth.

It is all a matter of point of view and temperament. Readers who have felt a tug at their own heart-strings through the doings of some ne'er-do-weel in their own family—and such readers are by no means scarce—are not likely to find unalloyed amusement in the struggles, exploits, and achievements of a lot of male tramps who live by their wits and by the mistakes of others,

The theme is as old as the art of fiction itself, and the results of marred lives, miscarried fortunes and derelict morals, come very near home to most people—by proxy at least. Therefore, the sort of relish afforded by such humor is doubtful. The really new thing in these tales is the speech, the slang. That is of really modern brand; much of it appears to be newly coined and carries a more or less unique flavor.

MR. GORDON JONES, describing in *Temple Bar* (London) an interview with M. Jules Verne, quotes the veteran French author on the subject of his preferences in English literature. Said M. Verne: "For me the works of Charles Dickens stand alone, dwarfing all others by their amazing power and plicity of expression." Among living English authors he singled out Mr. H. G. Wells for special praise. Referring to an alleged kinship between his own work and that of Mr. Wells, M. Verne said: "I consider him, as a purely imaginative writer, to be deserving of very high praise, but our methods are entirely different. I have always made a point in my romances of basing my so-called inventions upon a groundwork of actual fact, and of using in their construction methods and materials which are not entirely without the pale of contemporary engineering skill and knowledge."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"War and Neutrality in the Far East."—T. J. Lawrence. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"Early Western Travels, 1748-1846."—Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. V. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. XV.-1609. (Arthur H. Clark Company.)

"The Heart of the Orient."—M. M. Shoemaker. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"New Grub Street."—George Gissing. (C. A. Brewster, Troy, N. Y.)

"Is the World in Need of a New Revelation?"—Andrew W. Madison. (Published by the author, P. O. Station W, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

July 18.—General Keller with 20,000 troops is reported to have made a desperate attack upon the Japanese position in Motien Pass on July 17, but was beaten back and pursued for miles; the Russian losses are estimated at 2,000, the Japanese casualties being 300. Strong feeling is aroused in England and Germany against the actions of the Russian auxiliary cruisers which left the Black Sea in the guise of merchantmen; as a result of the seizure and detention of neutral vessels in the Red Sea, England sends her Mediterranean squadron to Alexandria and two fleet cruisers to the Red Sea to protect British vessels; the German Government protests to Russia against the seizure of mails from the steamship *Prince Heinrich*.

July 19.—New-Chwang reports tell of hard fighting at Tang-Chi, eight miles southeast of Tashi-Chiao; the Russians are said to have lost 2,100 men and the Japanese 1,200.

July 20.—The Russian Vladivostok squadron is reported off the eastern coast of Japan; a Japanese steamer is fired on and sunk near Hakodate. Great Britain protests to Russia against the seizure of the P. & O. liner, *Malacca*. The Russians are defeated after two days' battle, after attempting to check the Japanese advance on Liao-Yang.

July 21.—British cruisers sent to intercept the steamship *Malacca* arrive at Port Said after she had left in charge of a Russian prize crew; It is reported from St. Petersburg that Russia has decided to accept England's assurances that the military stores on the *Malacca* were consigned to the naval arsenal at Hong Kong, and to release the vessel. The Russian volunteer fleet continues to patrol the Red Sea; French vessels pass unchallenged. A despatch from Liao-Yang states that the Japanese have broken through the Russian left wing and are marching on to Mukden.

July 22.—After a series of engagements lasting thirty-seven hours, General Kuroki drives the Russians from a strongly fortified position at Kiao-Tung, northwest of Motien Pass; the Russian losses are estimated at 1,000 and the Japanese casualties at 424. Russia agrees to release the *Malacca* after a perfunctory search at Suda Bay, Crete.

July 23.—General Keller is reported to have begun an advance over a part of the Motien region; Japanese outposts are driven back and Lakho Pass is shelled. Advices from General Kuroki state that he had occupied strong positions on the Liao-Yang and Mukden roads. The Hamburg-American liner *Scandia* and two British steamships are seized by the Russian auxiliary cruisers in the Red Sea; Russia gives assurances to England that no more seizures of ships will be made, and that those already captured will be released.

July 24.—General Oku defeats the Russians six miles outside of New-Chwang. The Vladivostok squadron sinks a steamer about sixty miles from Yokohama. Orders are sent to the Russian auxiliary cruisers to cease interfering with foreign ships.

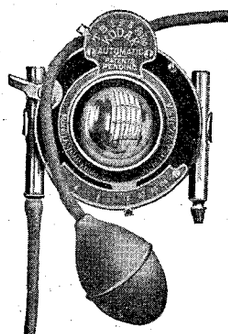
OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 18.—War Secretary Brodrick states in the House of Commons that England will not annex Tibet so long as no other Power intervenes.

July 20.—France sends an ultimatum to the Vatican demanding the withdrawal of letters recalling French bishops under the penalty of severance of all relations.

July 21.—The British expedition in Tibet captures Karola Pass, ninety-two miles from Lassa.

July 24.—The Tibetans offer to make peace if the British mission will return to Gyantse, but



Proof of the complete success of the

KODAK DEVELOPING MACHINE

lies in the fact that it is now in every day commercial use and those establishments which have adopted it are getting an improved quality of work. Machine finished negatives are free from finger marks and other blemishes.

KODAK DEVELOPING MACHINES
$2.00 to $10.00.

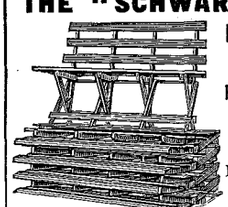
Kodak Catalogue Free, at the dealers or by mail.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

GET YOUR GLASSES AT WHOLESALE

Originators of Fitting Glasses by Mail. Inventors of the "OCULARSCOPE." Examine your eyes without an oculist, with our "OCULARSCOPE." Sent free with catalog of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. See the name "OCULARSCOPE." All other devices are infringements and NOT reliable. Send to-day.
GRAND RAPIDS WHOLESALE OPTICIANS
404 Houseman Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE "SCHWARZWAELDER" FOLDING SETTEE
For Lawn or Porch



$2.00

F. O. B. New York City, N. Y.

See How They Fold

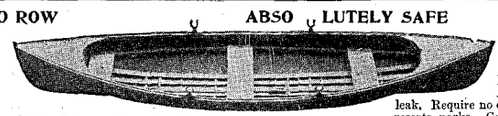
Made of Hardwood painted red or green

60 in. long, 36 in. high, having slat seat 14½ in. wide, formed to fit the body.

Wm. Schwarzwaelder & Co.
Manufacturers
High-Grade Special Cabinet Work
Desks and Office Furniture
Partitions and Special Store Fixtures
Entire Contracts taken for Interior Bank Work
Send for Information and Estimates
13 East 16th Street, New York City

EASIER TO ROW — ABSOLUTELY SAFE

Write to-day for free catalogue



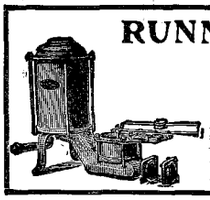
15 foot boat, crated, $29.00

No other boat so desirable for ladies and children.

Mullins Unsinkable Steel Pleasure Boats

Made of steel. Practically indestructible. Air chamber each end. Cannot sink, Cannot leak. Require no caulking. Ideal boat for family use, summer resorts, parks. Guaranteed. Will seat five persons in comfort. The modern row-boat for pleasure, safety and durability.
W. H. MULLINS, 447 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio.

RUNNING WATER in your COUNTRY HOME



RIFE HYDRAULIC ENGINES

Operated automatically by the power of any brook or spring, will deliver a Constant flow in your house any distance or height. No cost of maintenance, no attention. We make a specialty of equipping country places with complete water-works systems, extending to Stable, Green house, Lawn, Garden, Fountain, etc. Catalog and Guaranteed Estimate Free.

RIFE PUMP CO., 126½ Liberty St., NEW YORK

WHERE TO STOP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

An ideal World's Fair stopping-place—AMERICAN HOTEL, St. Louis. Practically fire-proof. Five hundred light, airy rooms. Situated immediately adjoining Main Entrance, two minutes' walk to the very heart of World's Fair Grounds, saving you much of the fatigue of sight-seeing. Clean, comfortable, convenient; everything new and first-class. European Plan, one dollar up; American Plan, two dollars up. SOUVENIR Map of World's Fair Grounds FREE. Address American Hotel Co., St. Louis, U.S.A.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Flat Clasp — The Gentle Grasp

Distinguishes

BRIGHTON FLAT CLASP GARTERS FOR MEN

from every other garter. Always secure—always neat—always easy—always absolutely flat and smooth. Made of pure silk webbing, in all colors, with anti-rust nickel trimmings. 25 cents the pair at all dealers or by mail.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philadelphia.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

GEM NAIL CLIPPER

Is very handy. It's a complete manicure outfit. Yet smaller than a knife or scissors. Your nails can easily be kept in perfect condition. Price 25c. by mail. Sold everywhere. Sterling silver handle, price $1.00.

Send two cent stamp for "Care of the Nails."

H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY

New Sayings of Jesus and Fragment of a Lost Gospel

Discovered at Oxyrhynchus 1903

Board covers, 40c. : : Cloth, gilt top, $1.00
Postage, 5c. additional

For sale by all booksellers. Send for catalog.

Oxford University Press, American Branch
91 and 93 Fifth Ave., New York City

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" is the best and simplest device for making 100 copies from pen-written and 50 copies from typewritten original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, without deposit, on ten (10) days' trial. *Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓%, or* $5 net

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City.

Come Here! When in search of health and rest for mind and body. Your physician will agree. Booklet free.
STEUBEN SANITARIUM, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Colonel Younghusband says he can arrange peace only at Lassa.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

July 18.—It is said at Esopus that Judge Parker is much worried by the lack of harmony in the Democratic party.

July 19.—Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is offered the chairmanship of the national committee by Democratic leaders in New York and is considering the matter.

July 20.—Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis, the Democratic nominees, meet for the first time at Esopus; after a conference it is decided that there will be no joint notification.

Ex-president Cleveland comments favorably upon the action of the Democratic convention.

July 21. Missouri Democrats in State convention nominate Joseph W. Folk for governor.

William J. Bryan announces as his platform for a reorganized Democracy, Federal, State, and Municipal ownership of public utilities, abolition of private monopoly, and the election of federal judges by the people.

Elihu Root confers with Governor Odell, and it is said that Mr. Root may consent to take the Republican nomination for governor of New York.

July 22.—Senator Gorman in an interview says that he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic national committee; Thomas Taggart, of Indiana, will probably be selected for the office.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 20.—The great meat strike is ended, arbitration between the packers and strikers being arranged.

July 22.—The meat strike is declared on again, the workers accusing the packing-house owners of having discriminated against union men in employing hands to start the plants.

July 23.—The Textile Union orders a strike at Fall River, Mass., following the refusal of the manufacturers to postpone the cut in wages.

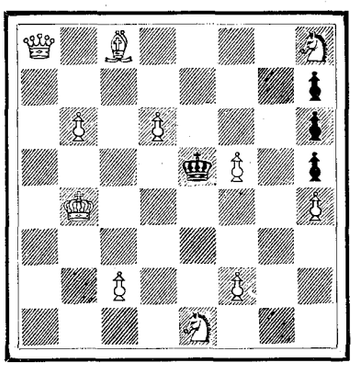
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 958.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
By KENNETH S. HOWARD.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

Q 1 B 4 S; 7 p; 1 P 1 P 3 p; 4 k P 1 p; 1 K 5 P; 8; 2 P 2 P 2; 4 S 3.

White mates in two moves.

Earn With Safety 5% Per Annum

This is a fair rate to receive on your money. Your savings invested with The INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. are free from speculative dangers—earn 5% per annum—a profit consistent with safe methods—and always subject to your control. 5% per annum paid for every day invested, withdrawable at your pleasure.

Endorsed by the most conservative authorities upon investments

Our business established over 10 years, under supervision of New York Banking Dept. Our patrons in every State of the Union—their increased investments prove their satisfaction. Write for particulars.

INDUSTRIAL 5% PER ANNUM SAVINGS & LOAN CO.

Assets, $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York

A NEW WRINKLE IN BOOKCASES

(The Steel Door Rocker)

The consensus of opinion regarding our Sectional Bookcases is that they are the most economical—the simplest and handsomest.

The Steel Door Rocker in our Bookcase is an entirely new feature. It gives uniform motion to both ends of the door, which swings open without binding—easily—noiseless—no ball-bearing—no springs—no grooves.

Write for our catalogue, which shows many styles of designs and combinations—made in all kinds of wood and finishes,—Golden Oak, Fancy Oak, Birch, Mahogany. Send for it. We ship subject to examination.

(*Dealers should write for our proposition*).

RAILWAY COMMERCIAL CABINET AND FILE CO.,
182 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

THE Official Photographs of the St. Louis Exposition which you see reproduced in the various magazines and newspapers are all made with the Goerz lens.

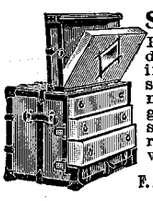
The Official Photographers of the St. Louis Fair have all adopted the Goerz lens to the exclusion of all others.

In block 75 of the Liberal Arts Building the Goerz Optical Works show their automatic process of grinding and polishing these famous lenses in operation.

Main Offices, Berlin-Friedenaw, Germany.
Branch Offices, 4 and 5 Holborn Circus, London, England. 22 Rue de l'Entrepot, Paris

CATALOGUE FREE

Room 34, 52 E. Union Square, New York City.



Stallman's Dresser Trunk

Easy to get at everything without disturbing anything. No fatigue in packing and unpacking. Light, strong, roomy drawers. Holds as much and costs no more than a good box trunk. Hand-riveted; strongest trunk made. In small room serves as chiffonier. C.O.D. with privilege of examination.
2c. stamp for Catalog.
F. A. STALLMAN, 4 W. Spring St., Columbus, O.

The Apple Automatic

For Gas Engines, Launches, Automobiles Etc. No more belt, battery and commutator troubles. Dirt and water proof. Easily attached, increases power and speed. Send for full particulars on our ignition apparatus.

The Dayton Electrical Manf'g Co.
125 REIBOLD BLDG. DAYTON, OHIO.

SPARKER

HAY FEVER AND ASTHMA Prompt relief. Cause removed Symptoms never return. A constitutional treatment that produces permanent freedom from attacks and restores health. Write for BOOK 25A FREE.
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLEAN TEETH are an evidence of refinement and essential to good health.

Dr. Graves
Unequaled
ToothPowder

Smooth and delightful. Removes tartar, prevents decay, makes the teeth white.

3 Ounce Metal Bottle 25c 8 Ounce Metal Bottle 50c

SOLD EVERYWHERE
A Trial Bottle FREE on Request
Dr. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

BITES

The pleasure of out door life and sports is often marred by the discomfort of mosquitoes, black flies, and other insects, which make life a burden. There is nothing so effective in ridding one's self of these terrors as

JAPSTICK
DRIVES AWAY
MOSQUITOES

Each sticks burns one hour; box contains 12 sticks. Full size box sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cents.

THE CULECIDE CO., 170 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

"The Story of a Collar Button" is the title of our interesting free booklet that tells how the

One-Piece Krementz

is made without joints, levers, twists, or soldering, and why it is absolutely unbreakable, and easy to button or unbutton, and if damaged you get a new one. Shall we send you a copy?

KREMENTZ & CO.
63 Chestnut Street, Newark, N. J.

Hear ye! Hear ye! The Courts say YOU stand any loss from RAISED CHECKS

The newest Nickel Plate Top. Japan Base. Wt. 20 oz. Size 2 x 3 x 3½ inches.

Nine lines copper type stamp our Indelible Ink into fibre of paper

($5 LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS $5)

Bankers will tell you $5, $10, $20, $30, $40, $50, $100, $200, $500, is all that's necessary. Can't be removed from paper. On receipt of Five Dollars will send you express prepaid.

Address STEWART CHECK PROTECTOR 400 Borden Block, - CHICAGO, ILL.

LE PAGE'S MUCILAGE.

No gumming to clog neck of bottle—No sediment—will not spoil nor discolor the finest papers. Full 2-oz. bottle, 5c. (by mail, 10c.) also half-pints, pints & qts.

Russia Cement Co. Gloucester, Mass. Mfrs. of

LE PAGE'S PHOTO PASTE and

LE PAGE'S GLUE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD

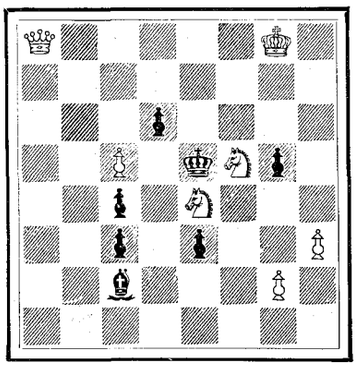
100 AS GOOD AS ENGRAVING. VISITING CARDS, WITH NAME. Name and Address, 30c. Old English, Script, or Roman. Engraving, lithographing, commercial printing. 25c.

TEALL BROS., 26-28 Frankfort Street, New York.

Problem 959.

By Dr. E. Mazel.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 5 K 1; 8; 3 p 4; 2 P 1 k S p 1; 2 p 1 S 3; 2 p 1 p 2 P; 2 b 3 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The B. C. M., in giving special notice to this problem, says: "A question has been raised as to what three-move problem has the greatest number of 'model' mates, that is mates which are at once pure and strictly economical. Mr. J. Keeble, of *The Norwich Mercury*, has received a letter from Dr. Mazel, of Olmütz, calling attention to the annexed three-mover of his, which, he states, was published twenty years ago. The position is an interesting curiosity, and in its way has, we should think, no rival."

Solution of Problems.

No. 950. Key-move: R—K 3

No. 951.

1. Kt—B 7 / K—K 3	2. Q—K 5 ch / K x Kt	3. Q—K 8, mate
	2. ..... / K—Q 2	3. Q—Q 6, mate
1. ..... / K—B 3	2. Kt—R 5 ch / Any	3. Q mates
1. ..... / K—K 5	2. Kt—Q 2 ch / K—B 4	3. Q—Q B 8, mate
1. ..... / R x R	2. Q—Kt 7 ch / K—K 3	3. Kt—Q 4, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—K 5, mate

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; "Arata," New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.; H. P. Brunner, University of Pennsylvania; W. W., Cambridge. Mass.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia.

"Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Lyndon, Athens,

During Hot Weather

Babies can be kept free from all skin troubles, and golfers, tennis players and all outdoor enthusiasts can get rid of sun and windburn by using

SPIM SOAP

and Spim Ointment. Nature's own healer; unsurpassed for keeping the skin healthy. Album of "400 Babies" free with Spim Soap (25 cents) and Spim Ointment (50 cents).

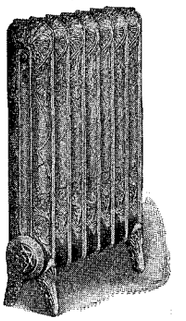
Spim Co., C.B. Knox, Pres., 17 Knox Av., Johnstown, N.Y.

Winter's Dread

is the bed-time thought of rising, dressing, bathing and breakfasting in cold rooms. There's a way out.

AMERICAN & IDEAL
RADIATORS & BOILERS

keep the house uniformly warm in the morning—all day—any kind of weather—without attention to the fire during the night. When you recall the fuel needlessly burned or the discomforts caused last winter by old fashioned methods, why wait longer to ask about our way of steam or water warming your home? The fuel saving—cleanliness—absence of repairs—pay in time for the outfit. *Family health is protected.*



Simple to put into *old* cottages, houses, buildings, etc. Easy to run as a parlor stove. No street water supply required. Put in now at *summer* prices by best mechanics. Ask for booklet.

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY
Dept. 32. CHICAGO

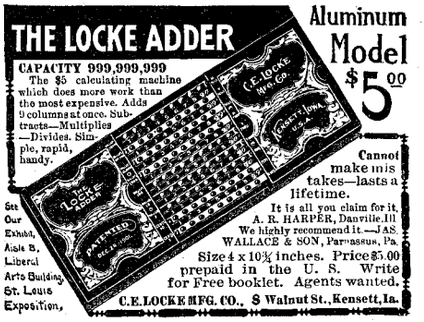
IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL IDEAL

THE LOCKE ADDER

Aluminum Model $5.00

CAPACITY 999,999,999

The $5 calculating machine which does more work than the most expensive. Adds 9 columns at once. Subtracts—Multiplies—Divides. Simple, rapid, handy.



Cannot make mistakes—lasts a lifetime.

It is all you claim for it. A. R. HARPER, Danville, Ill. We highly recommend it.—JAS. WALLACE & SON, Parnassus, Pa.

Size 4 x 10½ inches. Price $5.00 prepaid in the U. S. Write for Free booklet. Agents wanted.

See Our Exhibit, Aisle B, Liberal Arts Building, St. Louis Exposition,

C.E. LOCKE MFG. CO., 8 Walnut St., Kensett, Ia.

The "JEWISH STATE"
By THEODOR HERZL

with revised translation, editorial notes, and photogravure. Cloth bound, $1.00 per copy, postpaid. Paper cover edition, 50 cents per copy, postpaid.

MACCABÆAN PUBLISHING CO., 320 Broadway, New York

AUTHORS! The N.Y. Bureau of Revision, est'd 1880. Unique in position and success. Revision and Criticism of MSS. Circular D., Dr. TITUS M. COAN, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ga.; J. F. Court, New York City; A. H., Newton Center, Mass.; W. D. L. R., New York City; Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; W. K. Greely, Boston; M. Almy, Chicago; M. D. M., New Orleans.

Comments (950): "An elusive threat"—G. D.; "Good; but hardly in first-prize class"—J. H. S.; "Beautiful mates"—J. G. L.; "A veritable Moltke"—L. G.; "A tough one"—L.; "Difficult"—J. F. C.

951: "Where does the Kt go? was the difficult question"—G. D.; "A clean-cut gem, without waste or rubbish"—J. H. S.; "A complicated piece of machinery"—J. G. L.; "Only a Skridloff, with the accent on the 'off'"—L. G.

In addition to those reported, M. D. M., J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo.; T. E. N. Eaton and H. Patten, Redlands, Cal., D. H. Baker, Muskegon, Mich., got 948; W. W., 948 and 949; E. A. K., 943.

Problem 953 still sustains its reputation as a wonder. Very few solvers have discovered the way to do it.

From the Cambridge Springs Tourney.

SCHLECHTER OUTPLAYS LASKER.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*	SCHLECHTER. *White.*	LASKER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 Q x P ch	K x B
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	21 B x P	R—Kt 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 Q—R 5 ch	K—Kt 2
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	23 K R—Q sq	P—Q 5
5 P—K 3	Castles	24 B—Kt 3	R—Kt 4
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q Kt 3	25 B—K 5 ch	K—Kt sq
7 B—Q 3	B—Kt 2	26 Q—R 8 ch	K—B 2
8 P x P	P x P	27 Q—R 7 ch	K—K 3
9 Kt—K 5	P—B 4	28 B—Kt 3	P x Kt (e)
10 Q R—B sq	Kt—B 3 (a)	29 K R x Q	P x P
11 Castles (b)	Kt x Kt	30 K R—Q sq	P x R (Q)
12 P x Kt	Kt—K sq	31 R x Q	Q R—Q sq
13 B—K B 4 !	P—B 4 (c)	32 P—B 4	K R—Q 4
14 Q—B 2	P—K Kt 4 ?	33 P—K 4	R—Q 8 ch
15 B—Kt 3	P—K B 5 ?	34 R x R	R x R ch
16 B x P ch	K—R sq	35 K—B 2	R—Q 5
17 Q—Kt 6 (d)	Kt—B 3	36 P—B 5 ch	K—Q 2
18 P x Kt	R x P	37 P—K 5	
19 Q—R 5	K—Kt 2	And Black resigns.	

Notes from The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

(a) All has been "book" so far. Here, however, we believe 10.., Kt—Q 2, followed shortly by P—Q B 5 and R—Q B sq, would be better.

(b) Safe enough, for if, now, 11.., B P x P; 12 P x P, when Black can not play 12.., Kt x P, because of 13 B x R P ch, Kt x B; 14 B x B, Q x B; 15 Q x Kt with the superiority of position.

(c) This, and his next move, too, is to say the least premature, if not indeed, that rare occurrence with Lasker, a miscalculation. 13.., P—Q B 5; and then 14.., P—K B 3, looks far sounder.

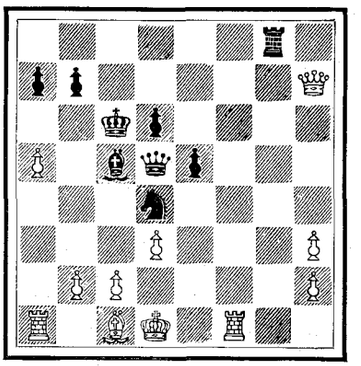
(d) Well and accurately timed. White now menaces Q—R 6 with fatal effects which Black can only temporarily offset by surrendering a piece, as he does next move, and two clear P's shortly after.

(e) Seemingly what poor Captain Mackenzie used to call "a plunge of despair," but vain, of course, against an adversary playing with the accuracy that Herr Schlechter shows in this partie.

A Fine Finish.

The "Combined" Chess-Club of Amsterdam recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. One of the games played at this meeting is exceedingly interesting on account of its unlooked-for ending, Mr. A. Van Eelde, Problem-editor of *Tijdschrift*, on his twentieth turn, made a problematical move, which wins in every variation.

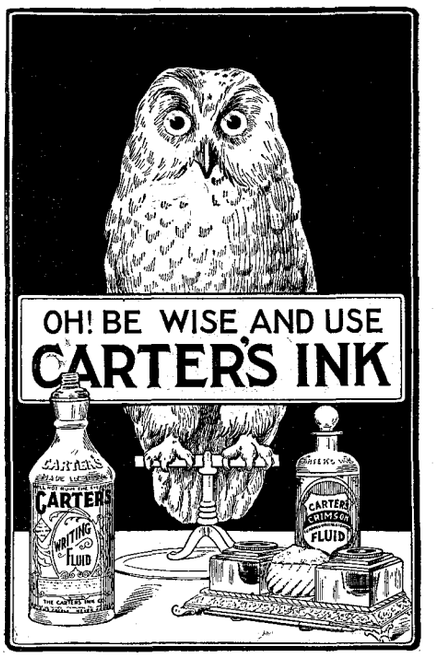
Van Eelde, Black.



P. A. Van Lummel, White.

Black to play and win.

A Revised Version.—A southern writer tells this story of a negro preacher's version of the parable of the good Samaritan: There was a traveler on a lonely road, said the preacher, who was set upon by thieves, robbed and left wounded and helpless by the wayside. As he lay there, various persons passed him, but none offered to assist him. Presently, however, a poor Samaritan came by, and taking pity on the wounded man's plight, helped him on his mule and took him to an inn, where he ordered food and drink and raiment for the man, directing the innkeeper to send the bill to him. "And dis am a true story, breth'ren," concluded the preacher, "for de inn am standin' der yet, and in de do'way am standin' de skel'ton ob de innkeeper, waitin' fer de good Samaritan to come back an' pay de bill."—*Harper's Weekly*.



The Chicago College of Dental Surgery
Founded in 1880. 2106 Graduates. Has continued under the management of its founders since its organization and offers unsurpassed facilities to dental students. For announcement address
DR. TRUMAN W. BROPHY, Dean, 783 W. Harrison St., Chicago.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes **216 varieties** of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

GOAT LYMPH TREATMENT
FOR NERVOUS DISEASES

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), "brain fag," locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine giving detailed information will be mailed on request.

GOAT LYMPH SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION
GILBERT WHITE, M. D., MEDICAL DIRECTOR

17 EAST 32ND STREET, NEW YORK — AUDITORIUM BLDG., CHICAGO — 601 SPITZER BLDG., TOLEDO, O.

Pears'

Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

Pure soap is as gentle as oil to the living skin.

Pears' is the purest and best toilet soap in all the world.

Sold all over the world.

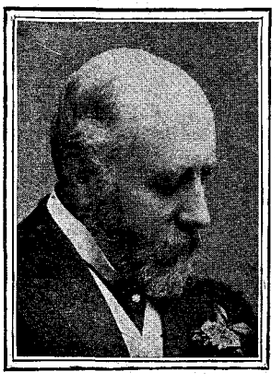
KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard. 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...
©COPYRIGHT

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books by A. T. Schofield, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.



DR. SCHOFIELD

"Dr. Schofield is a good example of the highest type of modern physician, broad-minded, scientific, clear-headed, and equipped with an enormous fund of information bearing upon the subjects of which he writes."
—*Good Health*, New York.

Practical Helps for All Nerve-Sufferers

Nerves in Disorder

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles.

Philadelphia Telegraph: "It is a work valuable alike to professional and non-professional readers, and if carefully read will be found of great help in the prevention and cure of many forms of nervous troubles common to-day."

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

The Relations of Mind to Disease

The Force of Mind

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints.

Scottish Medical and Surgical Journal: "Fitted to prove a stimulus to thought upon a subject of much importance to the medical profession."

The Scotsman, Edinburgh: "Thoughtful, earnest, and fully informed."

12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

New Lights on the Scientific Sources of Character

Springs of Character

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development.

Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph: "The object has been to present the best that has been said on character, to arrange the matter systematically, and to present the subject lucidly."

8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50 postpaid.

Scientific Studies into the Mind

The Unconscious Mind

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relations to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this subject.

T. M. Hartman, D.D., McKeesport, Pa.: "It is a masterly book on a subject that demands the earnest consideration of all scholars and thinkers, and is intensely fascinating from lid to lid."

8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00 postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Springfield Press-Republic: "A concise manual for practitioners and students."

Detroit Tribune: "As a technical work it is of interest to every medical man who makes use of electric currents in his practise."

Electro-Diagnosis AND Electro-Therapeutics

By Dr. TOBY COHN

Nerve Specialist, Berlin

Translated from the Second German Edition by

Francis A. Scratchley, M.D.

University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the psychological effects of electricity upon the human body is given, with a conservative discussion of its therapeutic value. The author avoids abstruse technicalities, and his explanations of instruments are made clear by means of drawings. Physicians and medical students will find definite directions for making electrical diagnosis, with the most careful instructions for applying the electric current to the muscles.

Baltimore American: "It gives concisely all that is important in electro-diagnosis, and in electro-therapeutics all that is of positive value."

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: "It is a work of great scientific importance. . . . This schematic method is gradually modified and rendered practical by the addition of those variations which will be found in regular practise. In his discussion of electro-therapeutics, the author is less pedagogic and more advisory."

With 8 Plates and 39 Illustrations

8vo, cloth, 293 pages, illustrated and thoroughly indexed. $2 net. By mail, $2.13

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS

Hon. Joseph H. Choate: *"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."*

General Stewart L. Woodford: *"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."*

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt said: "The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

By Seumas MacManus

The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale, and are told by a master of the style.—***Salt Lake Tribune,*** Salt Lake City, Utah.

THE RED POOCHER

In a story bubbling over with genuine Irish wit are told the varied experiences of an ingenious poacher who succeeded in boldly hoodwinking four gamekeepers and shooting over the same estate as many different seasons. 75 cents, postpaid.

In these four stories Seumas MacManus has sent again some rollicking fun to America.—***Louisville Courier-Journal.***

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York

THE OLD FAMILIAR HYMNS

English Hymns: Their Authors and History

It cites in alphabetical order the first lines of over 1,500 hymns. Under each is given a brief biographical sketch of the author, circumstances attending its composition, and incidents in connection with its use. American as well as English hymnology has been drawn upon. By REV. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD. 8vo, 675 pp., Cloth. Price, $3.00.

"This is by far the most complete, accurate, and thorough work of its kind on either side of the Atlantic."—*Theodore L. Cuyler, D.D.*

Latin Hymn Writers and Their Hymns

A companion volume to "English Hymns: Their Authors and History." By the late SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, D.D. 8vo, Cloth. Over 500 pp. Price, $3.00.

"It is a book which fills a gap hitherto yawning, and lays claim to literary graces that were absent from all previous volumes upon hymnology."—*The Independent, New York.*

Library of Sacred Poetry and Song

A delightful collection of the best poems of all ages and all lands. Edited by Philip Schaff, D.D., and Arthur Gilman, M.A. Nearly 2,000 poems, representing 716 authors, cloth with gold borders. Royal 8vo, 1,049 pages, full indexes, $6.

"Examination shows it to be singularly complete in its fulfilment of its comprehensive purpose."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Sermons in Songs

Valuable sermons on the Psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, including "The 'Magnificat' of Mary," "The 'Benedictus' of Zacharias," "The Gloria in Excelsis," "The 'Nunc Dimittis, of Simeon," "The Singers in Prison," etc. By CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D. 12mo, Cloth, $1.25.

"His sermons are always scriptural, terse, compact, brief, and full of pertinent illustration."—*Church Guardian, Montreal.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore a scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages. $1.50 Net; by Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Largest Amount Ever Invested by One Man for Life Insurance.

$663,023.28

is the sum deposited by Mr. Eben Smith of Los Angeles, Cal., with The Mutual Life, which provides

A Life Income for Himself

and in the event of his death

Life Incomes for His Two Children
Life Incomes for His Six Grandchildren

in addition to large cash payments.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York

Richard A. McCurdy, Pres.

Rate is the same for large or small Amounts.

MR. SMITH WRITES:

"It is my belief that life insurance is one of the best, if not the best, form of investment ever devised. The depreciation in other securities which I hold has strengthened my belief in life insurance in a Company like THE MUTUAL LIFE. I am glad to say that this investment in THE MUTUAL LIFE is probably the best one that I ever made."

These policies are written in amounts to suit the needs of the insured.

CUT OFF AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO DAY.

No. 35
LITERARY DIGEST

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York
New York City

GENTLEMEN:—

What would it cost me to provide for myself or my beneficiary an income of $..... My age is.....

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED